A WRECKED TRAIN.

Passenger Coaches on the Santa Fe Go Over an Embankment.

LONG LIST OF INJURED PEOPLE.

Two Coaches Take Fire and Are Consumed—The Passengers Brought to this City—They Relate Their Experiences.

A distressing accident occurred to train No. 8, on the Santa Fe railroad, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning about two miles south of Husted in which twenty-two passengers were more or less injured, two of whom may die. The accident, it is supposed, was caused by the spreading of the rails which derailed all the train except one express car and the engine. Three of the cars rolled down a fifteen foot embankment and immediately caught fire.

Train No. 8 is a through train from Denver to Kansas City. It leaves Denver at 11:30 p. m. and it is due here at 2:05 a. m. The train was in charge of Conductor W. Scott Ammond, of Denver. It was composed of two baggage cars, a smoking car, two passenger coaches and a Pullman sleeper. There were forty-two passengers on board. The train left Denver on time but was late at Husted and at the time of the accident was running at a rate of about forty miles an hour. Heroic work on the part of the trainmen and passengers, many of whom had received severe injuries, prevented one of the severest fatalities in the annals of Colorado railroading. Strong men forgetting for the time their own injuries worked heroically to save the helpless and those imprisoned in the burning cars. The suffering even after relief from the burning cars had been found was something fearful. Men, women and children were compelled to stand in the snow for some time, clad only in their night clothing. Many women and children fainted from excitement and exhaustion, and the cries of those looking for missing ones was heart rending. The excitement was intense and after it was known that none had been killed outright and that all had been rescued a prayer of gratitude went up from every passenger of that ill fated train.

Considerable money, jewelry and clothing was left behind in the mad rush to escape. Some lost all they had and are now penniless.

The announcement of the accident was telegraphed to the railroad's headquarters in this city and a relief train, consisting of an engine, Pullman sleeper and baggage car, was immediately dispatched to the scene of accident. Dr. Spicer, the company's physician, and Dr. Campbell were in charge. The train returned at 7:15 o'clock with all the injured and the company had them cared for at the Alamo hotel. The passengers while waiting for the relief train suffered severely from the intense cold and only found shelter in the baggage car that stayed on the track.

The engine crew consisted of Engineer Wier of Denver and Fireman Ellis of La Junta. At the place of accident there is a heavy down grade and it is near bridge 102. When within a train's length of this trestle which spans a creek fifty feet below, the rails spread dropping the engine, tender and train to the ties. Engineer Wier immediately applied the air brakes and thus saved the entire train from dashing down to the creek below. When the engine came to a stop the fore wheels were on the trestle and the cars went down the side of the fifteen foot embankment and toppled over.

If any wreck can be called fortunate this one was certainly fortunate. Occurring where it did and with such a large number of passengers aboard it seems almost miraculous that no one was killed outright, and that there were so few serious injuries. The burning of the cars might have resulted in many fearful deaths, but fortunately no one was pinioned down so that he could not be extricated, and there were brave strong arms ready to rescue the helpless.

The most seriously injured passengers are the two young Van Loon boys, and the physicians have little hope of their recovery. A list of the injured, with the nature of the injuries is as follows:

INJURED.

John K. Shallo of Ada, Kan., holes cut in left leg by glass.

E. D. McDonald, High street, Denver, deep cut over right eye and on back of head and bruises of right hip.

Charles Lingo and wife, Denver, badly bruised, slight abrasions.

W. T. Yankee, Denver, right arm slightly injured and sprained back,

S. Samuels, Salt Lake, feet and wrist cut by glass.

E. L. Storey, Denver, conductor on Pullman, right arm broken and several bruises.

G. H. Cone and wife of Denver, sprained left shoulder and side, wife injured, two children bruised.

D. Brazza, Denver, badly cut about head and neck; sent to St. Francis hospital.

Nina Banziger, Denver, right side of head badly cut, right arm and shoulder sprained, leg and hands burned.

G. A. Watson, Denver, right hip and thigh bruised, slight injuries, neck wrenched.

D. M. Waite, Denver, postal clerk, bruised on lower limb, bruised hip and cut head.

A. T. Lawrence, Denver, slight scalp wounds.

Will Van Loon, Denver, severe injuries to head and brain.

Bertie Van Loon, Denver, serious chest injuries.

Myrtle Van Loon, Denver, head badly cut.

Mrs. Paul Van Loon, slight abrasion on forehead and contusion over left eye.

Mr. Paul Van Loon, slight sprains and bruises.

Wm. E. Barnes, teller of Exchange National bank, Colorado Springs, severely cut on head.

S. D. Cooper, of Pueblo, wrist cut, head cut and bruised.

Chas. Dimon, New York, bruised right side and cut on forehead.

Mrs. Dimon, right side and shoulder bruised.

W. G. Keibard, scalp wound and bruises in groin.

Delia Gillet, mother of Mrs. Van Loon, slight abrasions of left hand and injuries to left shoulder.

Mrs. Matilda McGee of Philadelphia, lip cut.

Mrs. Dibs of Pennsylvania, slight cut on left hand.

The news of the accident spread quickly in this city and caused much excitement. As the wounded began to arrive and the real nature of the accident became known, there were many expressions of gratitude that it was not worse. Doctors Spicer and Campbell were kept busy the entire day with their patients, who are being cared for by tender hands. One of the company's physicians came from Pueblo, but his services were not needed.

Everybody was anxious to hear accounts of the accident and each passenger had an exciting experience to relate.

The story as given to THE GAZETTE by an official of the train is about as follows:

The first intimation anyone had of an accident was a sudden lurch of the cars which threw nearly everybody out of their seats or berths. This lurch was to the right and was immediately followed by another to the left and then the cars toppled down the fifteen-foot embankment. The Pullman sleeper went down the embankment on the right hand side; the day coach lay across the track and the smoker and one of the baggage cars went down the left hand embankment. The other baggage car and engine kept the track. The passengers in the Pullman were all undressed and in bed. The day coach and smoker immediately caught fire from the stoves. The cars were lying on their side and it was with much difficulty and heroic work on the part of the inmates that they got out."

A TRAGIC EXPERIENCE.

The family of Mr. Paul Van Loon, consisting of his wife, her aged mother and three children, were perhaps the greatest sufferers. Mr. Van Loon took the train from Denver for Oakland, Cal., where he intended to make his future home. They had taken seats in the passenger coach near the car stove. When the crash came Mrs. Van Loon was pinned fast to the floor by the seats and in front of her lay her two sons who had been knocked unconscious. The third child, a little girl, was nowhere to be seen and the stove had set fire to the car. The husband also was pinned fast and was unable to extricate himself. Mrs. Van Loon says she had given up all hopes of rescue, when the door was broken open and and they were all saved from death. The little girl was found pinned down under a seat, and the sons, Willie aged 14, and Bertie aged 12, were carried out apparently dead. Mrs. Gillette, the aged mother, was found outside the car standing in the snow and paralyzed with fear. Mrs. Van Loon was dragged out from under the debris and had her dress containing $700 in money and a gold watch, torn off. They were all burned in the car. The two sons are seriously injured and not expected to live. Willie's head is crushed and his brain injured. Bertie is injured internally. The little girl's condition is not dangerous but she is suffering great pain from her burns.

W. E. BARNES' VERSION.

Mr. W. E. Barnes, teller of the Exchange National bank of this city, who was a passenger from Denver in the passenger coach, was seen by a representative of THE GAZETTE at the bank and gave the following version of the accident:

"We were going along at the usual rate of speed, I thought, when the day coach that I was in made a lurch to one side and then to the other, and then went rolling down the embankment and landed upside down. The car immediately caught fire from the stove and as the rolling down the embankment had dazed me somewhat I hardly knew what I was doing. But I made for the door and with E. D. McDonald, who was also a passenger in the car, we broke the door from its hinges and set about rescuing the women and children, who were crying and screaming in a heart-rending manner. We succeeded in getting them all out, including Mr. Van Loon's family, and also a young man seriously injured and unconscious. We did not have much time to spare as the car was burning rapidly and was soon consumed. The passengers were unable to save anything they had in the car with them and all was destroyed.

"I want to speak of the heroic work done by Conductor Ammond and his crew. He walked back to Pring, six miles distant, and telegraphed for relief, after he had done everything possible himself. He was cool and collected throughout and it was partly through his efforts that the accident was not worse than it was. The express messenger and one of the trainmen also worked like beavers to save the train from entire destruction and were successful. I have often thought what I would do in such a case and I did it exactly as I had planned."

Mr. Barnes is not badly hurt, having sustained only some slight scalp wounds.

J. J. COOPER'S STORY.

John J. Cooper of Las Animas said: "I was in a Pullman sleeper but was awake at the time of the accident. I was thinking at the time of the accident that we were running at a high rate of speed. Suddenly I felt a jerk and thought we were in a collision. When I felt the second jerk I knew we were off the track, and the car rolled over down the embankment and landed on its side. I felt relieved when we stopped rolling. The lights were all out in the car and we could not see anything. I picked myself up and found the car was lying on its side and I immediately reached for a window on the upper side and raised it and commenced helping the passengers out. The blaze from the burning passenger coach aided me in this. The passengers were all in their night clothes and did not try to find any clothing in the excitement. They were compelled to stand around in the snow in their bare feet and with nothing around them. I was only clad in my flannels. As soon as I had got the women and children out I rushed to the passenger coach, which was in flames, to help them, but found there was help enough. So I went back to the sleeper, which was now also in flames, and went inside through the window to find the clothes. As fast as I found them I threw them out of the window. For a long time I could not find my own clothing and was nearly frozen. The flames of the sleeper were soon put out through the heroic work of a Mr. Yankee and others. It was horrible to hear the moaning and crying of the injured, and yet everybody seemed cool and collected and worked with a will to relieve the sufferers. Pullman-conductor Storey had his arm broken and received slight internal injuries, but kept right at work with his one arm helping all that he could. He is a hero. I am not hurt outside of some slight bruises."

NINA BANZIGER'S EXPERIENCE.

Nina Banziger, a Swedish girl, was seriously injured and narrowly escaped with her life. She has been in this country only a few months and was on her way to California. She was sitting in the passenger coach near the stove when the accident occurred. When the first lurch of the car came she was thrown from her seat to the floor and before she could recover herself the car was tumbling down the embankment. The stove was upset and she fell on the coals and the seats piled up on top of her. She was compelled to crawl over the coals on her hands and knees to save herself. She is horribly burned on the hands and limbs and her face is badly disfigured. Her clothing caught fire but was put out by the other passengers by the use of snow and blankets.

LAFE PENCE'S EXPERIENCE.

Congressman-elect Lafe Pence and his wife were among the passengers on the wrecked train yesterday morning. They were en route to El Paso, where Mr. Pence expects to have a severe attack of rheumatism boiled out of him, although the excitement of yesterday morning has almost accomplished that already.

His description of the wreck is a most graphic one. He is a naturally gifted orator and an entertaining talker and he told the story of the accident in a manner that lost none of its dramatic effect. He said: "We were fast asleep at the time of the accident. The engine, baggage car and part of the smoker got over all right when the rails spread under the last truck of the smoker; at least, I believe it was there that they spread. The train left the rails and run for, I should judge, nearly an eighth of a mile on the ties. I was awakened by my wife. She was cool and collected and calmly said: 'Lafe, we are off the track. It is a wreck, sure.'

"There is scarcely any telling how great the slaughter would have been had it not been for that brakeman Jenkins. He displayed remarkable presence of mind in a very trying moment. Immediately the smoker went off the track—he was in that car—and jumped to the automatic air brake attachment at the rear of the coach. This threw on the air, and no doubt saved many lives. Of course the impetus was something awful, and nothing could stop the train, but the speed of the chair car and the Pullman was greatly slackened by the application of the air.

"After we had gone, as I said, about an eighth of a mile the cars left the track, the smoker and the chair car went to the left, and just there was where Jenkins' great service came in. The speed of the chair car had been lessened to such a degree that the two did not telescope. Had it not been for this the chair car would certainly have gone half way through the smoker. As they fell to the left, the day coach turned clear over and rolled down the bank. Our car fell to the right and only turned half way over.

"The time it took going over though seemed to me an eternity. I made up my mind that we were surely going over a bridge. We were penned up in there and it took us some time to make our way out; when we did so finally we found that the day coach was on fire. We were all in our bare feet, but we didn't seem to mind the fact that there was snow on the ground for an instant. We set about to help the people out of the burning car, and some of us got the women folks out of the sleeper. Before this was done, though, another danger stared us in the face. The forward end of the Pullman car was afire! I have heard of a great many cases of presence of mind, and of people doing the right thing in the right place, but I never saw a case where heroism and self-sacrifice were shown in a man as quickly as it was this morning. When we found the sleeping car was afire, Bill Yankee, a millionaire mine owner, who was in the party, gathered up a lot of the blankets in the sleeping car, and in his bare feet and half clad, jumped into a bank of snow. He spread a blanket out in the snow, and with his hands filled in 'the beautiful' and passed it up to us. We then threw both blanket and snow over one of the blazing places and tried to smother it. Yankee was still in the snow bank filling another blanket and this was passed up to us too. This was repeated for some time until we had the flames smothered and finally extinguished. Yankee didn't seem to mind the hardship a bit, and his work certainly saved several people from serious injury and possibly death.

"No, we did not suffer much. Of course the strain on my wife has been very great and she is in bed now, suffering from nervous excitement. The most serious loss we sustained, she had to bear. She lost her bonnet and we have got to get another before she can leave town. Oh! yes! we're going to-night, and over the same road, too. I am going to El Paso for a couple of weeks. I want to get away from the cold weather, and I want to try and boil out some of this rheumatism. I have been in bed for two weeks, but the excitement of this morning has sort of knocked it out of me."

OTHER EXPERIENCES.

Mr. George H. Cone and family, consisting of his wife and two children, were passengers in the day coaches, on their way to southern California. Mr. Cone is fearfully bruised and cut about the shoulder. His daughter is also bruised.

G. A. Watson, manager of the Denver office of The Irrigation Age, was a passenger on the train on his way home at Las Animas to spend Christmas with his family. He sustained a wrenched hip and neck, and some bruises that will lay him up for some time.

Chas. L. Dimon and wife of New York were slightly bruised. Mr. Dimon is a New York capitalist on his way to California to spend the winter. He lost a gold watch and about $60 in money. Mrs. Dimon also lost her watch and about $80 in money.

The engineer of the train was Steve Weir, one of the oldest men in the service of the company. He stated that he pulled out of Palmer Lake two or three minutes late, and was running at about the usual speed from Palmer Lake to Colorado Springs, about forty miles an hour. When near the bridge he felt the first lurch of the train and instantly reversed the engine and applied the air. He stopped the train within 800 or 1000 feet. The engine remained on the track, the tender left the rails but did not turn over. Mr. Weir had no time to return to the wreck immediately and could not tell whether the cause of the accident was a broken wheel or the spreading of the rails. Others connected with the company declared last evening, however, that the accident was undoubtedly caused by a broken wheel.

There are many versions of the accident, but all agree that it was a miraculous escape and had it not been for the work of the trainmen and some of the passengers, many people would have been burned to death. Only the most untiring efforts and deeds of bravery prevented a fearful death roll. The prompt response of the air brakes and automatic brakes prevented the whole train going over the fifty foot trestle to the creek below. As it was the engine stopped just as it reached the trestle.

SETTLING WITH THE PASSENGERS.

Mr. Franklin of La Junta, claim agent of the Santa Fe, arrived in the city yesterday, and assisted by Mr. Quinlen of the Midland, visited the injured passengers to see what was necessary to be done for them. Thirteen of the passengers were settled up with and signed releases. Many of the injured have continued on their journeys or will leave to-day. Those who were able to leave last night were Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Waite, Mr. Shallow, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Keibard, and those who go this morning are Mr. McDonald, Mr. Lingo and wife, and Mr. Samuels. Those who will be compelled to remain for some time are the Van Loons, Mr. and Cone, Conductor Story and Nina Banziger.

At a late hour last night the injured were all as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

A wrecking train went up to the scene at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and in a few hours had the track fixed so that the Nellie Bly train passed over safely in the afternoon. It was necessary to use the Rio Grande track for the morning train only. None of the baggage was destroyed, excepting the hand baggage in the coaches, as the baggage cars were not destroyed.

The Nation's Forests.

Garden and Forest.

The first step in the effort to provide for the conservation of the forests on the national domain should be the withdrawal from sale of all forest lands belonging to the nation. It will not be necessary to preserve and maintain all these forests permanently, but the extent of forest territory which will be required by a practical plan of forest-preservation and management of our western mountain regions cannot be at once precisely determined. A thorough examination of these regions, and of the agricultural country depending upon them for its water supply, will be necessary, in order to show what forests must be retained, and what tracts of timber can be put upon the market without injury to the important interests involved. Until such an examination has been made, none of the forest land now belonging to the United States should be sold.

The second step should be to commit to the United States army, the care and guardianship of the forests belonging to the nation. There is in time of peace, no other work of national defense or protection so important as this which the army can perform, and it is plain that under existing conditions the forests on the national domain will not be—indeed cannot be—adequately guarded and protected by any other means. The measures which have been tried, including those now in operation, or nominally in operation, have proved almost entirely ineffective. The forests on the public lands are pillaged by settlers, and by the employes of railroad and mining companies, without scruple or limit. Other instruments will have to be employed if the forests are to be preserved. Their complete and final destruction, with that of the soil which sustains them, is, under the present system, or want of system, only a question of time, and of a very short time.

The officers of the United States army are educated by the nation for this service, and they constitute a body of men not equaled by any other in our country in their equipment for guarding and protecting the great forest regions belonging to the nation. They possess every kind of fitness for this work in greater degree than any other class of men, and if authorized by law to undertake this service they would have the power and the means necessary for its performance, while everybody else is at present inevitably powerless and incapable. As there is likely to be very little work for the army hereafter in the care of the Indians, it will be available for this service of guarding the national forests. The work can be done well by the army, and would cost nothing, or very little, while any other plan would necessarily be both ineffective and costly. This guardianship and defense of the nation's forests by the army of the nation should be continued and maintained until a sufficient number of adequately trained and equipped foresters has been provided by the national government for the administration of a complete and permanent system and policy for the management of the forests on the public domain.

This brings us to consider the third step. This should be the appointment, by the President, of a commission to make a thorough examination of the condition of the forests belonging to the nation, and of their relation to the agricultural interests of the regions through which the streams flow which have their sources in these forests, and to report, with the facts observed, a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training, by the government, of a sufficient number of foresters for the national forest service.

The commission should determine what portions of the existing forests on the public domain should be permanently preserved, and in what manner the remainder should be disposed of. The national forests can be so managed that they will be perpetually reproduced and will yield forever an abundant supply of timber for the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and a revenue which will more than sustain the cost of the forest service. A National School of Forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipment should be as thorough and adequate for its purpose as is that of the National Military Academy at West Point.

Emery P. Moon of Husted furnishes the following weather report for the week ending Dec. 2[illegible], 1892: Highest temperature, 40° on the 18th; lowest temperature, —15° on the 17th; weekly mean temperature, 10.55°. Direction of the wind, north five days, south two days.

A gentleman of the city who deals largely in real estate states that there are two maps of this city that are commonly used by the people, that both contain serious errors. He came near purchasing the wrong piece of property on account of one of them recently and he thinks it would be well for purchasers to be very careful in using these maps.

The inmates of the county alms-house were given a Christmas feast yesterday. Miss Olive Wood and sang, Edna Collins whistled, and Gertie McClintock and Susie Gillett both recited selections. The inmates and friends were treated to apples and oranges and other delicacies of the season.

Not After Him.

Madam—Well, Mary, what did you think of the pictures at the Academy? Mary—O, mum, there was a picture called "Two Dogs," after Landseer; but I looked at it for nearly half an hour, and I couldn't see no Landseer.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

From eastern religious newspapers we gather the following account of a recent interesting discovery in early Christian literature:

"On Saturday, Dec. 3, the statement was cabled from London that there had been published there the preceding day a translation of a recently discovered manuscript of an apocryphal gospel by the Apostle Peter. The original is believed to date back to the early half of the second century, and this particular copy is believed to have been made in the eighth century, and is stated to have been discovered in an Egyptian tomb. It is said to contain a new account of the resurrection. There also was found a copy of the lost Apocalypse of Peter, which is thought to have suggested many of the beliefs of the early Christians about hell. The cablegram says that the publication has awakened great interest in the religious world.

"The London correspondent of the New York Times says that some Cambridge students have hurried through an English translation, which is published with commentaries by Robinson, Fellow of Christ's, and James, who is Dean of King's. We are also told that there is in this find the first thirty chapters of the pre Christian 'Book of Enoch.' 'These are being edited,' adds the same correspondent, 'at Oxford. Saint Peter's Apocalypse is only a fragment of the original work, which has been known about so long, and is said to have been in circulation as late as Dante's time, and to have given him ideas of the 'Inferno.' James describes it as being quite the earliest Christian description of hell in the Gospels. A somewhat larger fragment begins abruptly after the account (given alone in St. Matthew) of Pilate washing his hands. The first sentence says that none of the Jews washed their hands, and gives vivid archaic pictures of the ensuing scenes, with the end much like that of Saint Mark. It differs curiously from the other Gospels in the account of the crucifixion. It relates that darkness fell on the city, so that many went about with lamps, supposing it night. Christ is described as crying out, 'My Power, my Power, thou hast forsaken me!' This confirms what was previously understood from the allusion in Serapion's Epistle to Rhosses, that Saint Peter's Gospel was written in the interest of the early sect of the Docetæ, who held that Christ only seemed to suffer on the cross. The tale of the resurrection also differs widely from accepted versions. It ends with a personal statement that, 'I, Simon Peter, and Andrew, my brother, took our nets, and went away to the sea.'

"Before accepting this report as trustworthy it will be wise to await its authentic confirmation, and before attempting to draw conclusions, or even inference, especially as to doctrinal truths, from the language of these documents it will be expedient to ascertain first precisely what they say. The alleged gospel is announced as only an apocryphal gospel. The copy of the Apocalypse and the entire discovery also may prove to be apocryphal. Forgeries of such manuscripts have not been so uncommon as to warrant the too ready acceptance of new claimants for confidence.

"Should such a discovery prove to have been really made, the world of expert scholars soon will ascertain and announce its value. It may prove to be of great interest and even of vast and permanent value. This possibility always exists. It is not at all likely that any new discoveries will modify essentially the great doctrines of Christianity. But they may throw important light upon the history of truth as a system as well as upon the careers of individual Christians in the early ages of the church. Certainly, any such documents, if genuine, hardly could fail to be of exceeding significance in some manner.

"It is undoubtedly true that some such discoveries, perhaps many, remain to be made, and may occur at any day. The comparatively recent finding of The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles is an example in point. There were many manuscripts once, which have disappeared, of which some must be in existence still. They may be in ancient sepulchers or monuments, or, more probably in the guarded libraries of secluded convents in the east, where they await the explorer's approach. From time to time, and probably only one by one, they will come to light. When the countries in which most of the Biblical events occurred come once more under enlightened control there will be opportunities for systematic and intelligent search for such hidden treasures which now are refused even to the most distinguished scholars."

***

That was a good answer that one of Brooklyn's best known divines made the other night after prayer meeting. Coming out of church, one of his parishioners said to him: "Doctor, don't you know that it would be impossible for anyone to live up to your preaching in this world?" "Ah," said the genial reverend, "don't you know I have to blow at the rate of ten knots an hour to keep you fellows going at the rate of five?"—Boston Herald.

***

A Pullman car as a center of gospel influences is something of a novelty, but the experiment has been tried with good success in the interests of home missionary work in the distant west, and just now, with a similar basis of operations, John P. Quinn, the converted gambler, is dealing trenchant blows at one of the greatest vices of the age. His car, "The Roanoke," was on exhibition in Boston in connection with the convention of Christian Workers, and since then it has journeyed many a mile, halting in leading cities in southern New England and in New York state, where Mr. Quinn has addressed large audiences. In Utica 800 men took the anti-gambling pledge and at almost every service some individuals take their first stand for Christ. Mr. Quinn has received recently the warm indorsement of the Clerical union of New York city, and churches and Y. M. C. A. associations, as a rule, extend gladly to him their hospitalities. Railroad companies are granting free transportation, thus recognizing the great benefit to their employees which follows such a crusade against gambling and the exposure of its foolishness as well as sinfulness. There is yet a debt of $5,000 on the car. In order that our readers who may wish to help on an undertaking which is not paralleled by any other form of Christian activity, and which certainly deserves support, we append the address to which contributions may be sent: John P. Quinn, care L. A. Maynard, Times Building, New York.

***

An English clergyman recently officiated for a brother clergyman. Being anxious to know what impression he had made, he asked the clerk. "Was my discourse pitched in too high a key? I hope I did not shoot over the heads of the people." "No, you didn't do that sir." "Was it a suitable theme?" asked the clergyman. "Yes, it was about right." "Was it too long?" "No, but it was long enough." "I am glad of that, for to tell the truth, the other day as I was gettingg this sermon ready my dog destroyed four or five pages and that has made it much shorter." "O, sir," said the clerk, "could you let our vicar have a pup of that 'ere dog?"

***

There is in every question a right side, if we can but find it. A cause, a party or a state which is mainly in the right, though partially wrong, merits, not our sympathy alone but our support, as against one which is mainly wrong but partially right.—[Professor Lorimer of Edinburgh.

***

"Church Congresses" have been common in England for many years, but they represent the establishment alone. During the last few years there has been a growing consciousness of unity among Nonconformist bodies. That consciousness found expression at the International Congregational council held in London in 1891, when Dr. John Clifford, speaking for the Baptists, asked, "Why are not we in this council? We are as truly Congregationalists as you;" and when Dr. J. Monroe Gibson, moderator of the Presbyterian General assembly, suggested a council of denominations. It is difficult, if not impossible, to say with whom the idea first originated, but there is no doubt that the greatest credit for the conspicuous success of the first meeting belongs to the genial and gracious, as well as able and prophetic, Dr. Alexander Mackennal, of Bowdon, near Manchester. The meeting was held in Manchester, Nov 7-10. There were three hundred and seventy delegates, divided somewhat as follows: one hundred and forty-five Congregationalists, thirty Baptists, fourteen Presbyterians, and two Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Of the various branches of the Methodist church, one hundred and thirty-four were present.

"This congress made plain two other facts: First, that English nonconformity is becoming national rather than sectional; and, second, in the language of Dr. Mackennal, "a change in theological sentiment also appears; keeping all its old evangelical clearness, it is losing its rationalistic character, and taking a mystical tone." The substantial unity of the Free Churches in England was most manifest in the concluding communion service in the church of which Dr. McLaren is pastor, and where the Lord's Supper was administered by Drs. McLaren and Mackenna, the one a Baptist and the other a Congregationalist. The chief benefit of the meetings was the deepening of the growing sentiment in England that the work of unification should begin in the various grand divisions of the church, so that there should be but one Wesleyan and one form of Baptist church, where now there are many; and that the useless expenditure of money in communities where competition should give place to co-operation should be rigorously discouraged. It is difficult at this distance to form a clear opinion of the value of the first Free Church Congress. Its results may have been greater or less than were anticipated, but as a sign of the times this congress was most significant. The movement toward unity has gone quite far enough. It is now time for the whole church to turn in the direction of unity. It is gratifying to know that arrangements were made for a future meeting of the congress. Why should not there be another interdenominational congress in this country, after the manner of the one which was so successful at Hartford a few years ago.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum.....$8 00 Six months.....$3 00
Three months.... 1 50 One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum... ..$1 50 Six months..... 75
Three months.. .. 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold course yes responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. E. A. RISLEY, Manager.

THE NEW YEAR'S GAZETTE.

The New Year's GAZETTE will be issued as the regular Sunday morning paper, and will contain many features of especial interest. The usual descriptive articles have been rewritten for this number and will be found complete and accurate in description of the city as it is to-day. Special attention is given to improvements completed during the year, and to events of consequence which have happened in the same period.

The special articles include one upon the Cripple Creek mines, detailing the amount of development work, and the condition and prospects of a large number of the principal mines of the camp. This article is the work of Mr. Edward Skewes, the well-known expert. Professor Frank H. Loud has contributed an article on Colorado College and its history for the past year, which has not been uneventful. Mr. G. B. Turnbull, the efficient principal of the High school, is better qualified to write on this subject than anyone else, and has furnished an article on the new building and the school, which is timely and interesting.

A large number of new cuts have been secured especially for this number, including, among others, pictures of the new El Paso Bank building, the Unitarian church, the proposed Methodist Episcopal church, South, the proposed new hotel, adapted for invalids, and a number of new residences. There will be also new pictures of the Printers' Home, the El Paso club and the new High School building, made from recent photographs especially for this number.

These features are sufficient to warrant the statement that the New Year's GAZETTE will not be inferior to any yet issued, but there is in addition a large and handsome map of the Cripple Creek mining district showing all the country from the county line north to Royalite peak and from Beaver creek to Mt. Pisgah. It shows all the streams and mountains, the townsites of Cripple Creek, Fremont, Arequa, Lawrence and Cripple City, and the location of Barry, Mound City, and Hull's camp, the course of the Midland Terminal railroad, and the situation of most of the principal mines of the camp. The map is large enough and free enough from confusing details so that any claim owner or anyone interested in the camp, can determine the location of his own property and mark it upon the map.

The edition is large but limited. Many orders have already been received, and all persons wishing copies should notify the business office of THE GAZETTE at once.

WHEN SHALL CONGRESS MEET?

A great deal has been said lately in the newspapers, of all shades of political opinion, in favor of changing the regular time of the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December of the year following the election of Representatives, to the 4th of March after the election. The present plan, it is alleged, leaves too long an interval between the election of new members and their meeting, and thus prevents the House from "echoing the popular will" as soon as it ought.

Another plan that has been proposed is to change the time of inauguration to April 30, thereby lengthening the short session of Congress by eight weeks, and placing the inauguration at a more convenient time of year. This plan has its advantages, but is not now, we believe, seriously under discussion. As to the first-mentioned plan, that is before the House now, in a bill introduced by Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, and may be seriously debated after the holidays.

There are two sides to this matter, and the present arrangement ought certainly not to be changed without mature consideration. There is no great danger, under the present plan, that the "will of the people" will not be "echoed" soon enough in Washington. The President, moreover, may call a special session if he chooses: and sometimes the President prefers very much not to have Congress in session at the beginning of his administration. We doubt very much whether Mr. Cleveland, for example, cares to have the House begin its sessions on the 4th of March next. He will probably be busy enough starting his new administration, without the distractions necessarily incident to a session of Congress.

Furthermore, if the new House should meet in March, when should it adjourn? It always takes five or six weeks to get fairly organized, and it is generally two or three months before any important legislation is ready. Would the Congress want to sit through a Washington summer? Would it make a recess until fall immediately after organization? These things should be seriously considered before any change is made.

SATOLLI'S MISSION.

Deeds speak louder than words; but words are sometimes very significant. Judging both by his words and by his deeds it is now possible to come to a pretty definite conclusion as to the motives that actuated the Pope in sending him here, and as to the work he was sent to perform.

In the Roman Catholic church, as in many others, there exist a conservative and a liberal element, which at times crystallize into parties. The leader of the liberal element has been Archbishop Ireland of Minnesota; the leader of the conservative element has been Archbishop Cerrigan of New York; and Cardinal Gibbons has leaned decidedly toward liberalism. The great crucial question which just now is the test of liberalism is the public schools. Archbishop Ireland has come out decidedly in favor of sending Roman Catholic children to the public schools supported by the State. The majority of bishops, including especially the German bishops, have decidedly opposed such a course, and have insisted on the maintenance of separate parochial schools. And by the way, there may be some possible application of this fact to the results of the late election in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois respectively. Dr. McGlynn has been very outspoken in his denunciation of parochial schools.

Now comes Mgr. Satolli, and one of the first results of his mission is the reinstatement of Dr. McGlynn in his priestly functions. Another result is the composition of the quarrel between Bishop Wigger, who rather favored the Cahensly policy of separate schools and languages and of Bishops for each nationality according to race and language, and Father Corrigan of Newark, who had denounced the Bishop roundly for this policy.

Furthermore, Mgr. Satolli has, in his utterances before the Baltimore council, shown that the Pope inclines very decidedly toward the liberal side of the school question; and while by no means giving up the historic Roman Catholic position that education must include religious as well as secular training, favors some sort of accommodation by which the Roman Catholic youth may share the advantages of the public schools and still not grow up irreligious.

Not very long ago the Pope surprised the ultramontane party in Europe by showing indications of decided friendliness to the French republic. After that, it should cause no surprise that he is friendly to the American republic and disposed to resist any movement in his church toward antagonism to American institutions.

It seems to be the fact, then, however curious it may seem, that this Papal delegate has come hither, not to emphasize the sovereignty of the Pope and to make distinct the Roman imperium in imperio in this country, but to make better Americans out of some of the members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who were bent upon a policy which tended to alienate their church from American institutions. And if this is the fact, one must admire the wisdom and the foresight of Leo XIII in thus ranging himself in line with the tendencies of modern progress, while still holding fast to all that is good in the traditions of the past.

TEACHERS' WEEK.

This is holiday season for the teachers. The schools are not in session, and one might naturally expect that the teachers would be glad of a respite, and would prefer to have nothing to do with schools, or text-books, or any of the paraphernalia or accessories of their profession until next week. The teachers, however, are a class singularly devoted to their profession; and they are very apt to take their vacation time for study, or mutual counsel; and that is what the Colorado teachers are to do this week.

This morning the county superintendents met in the East Denver high school, and in the afternoon the city superintendents and principals met in the same place. To-morrow afternoon begin the regular sessions of the Colorado State Teachers' association, and they will continue two days. To-morrow morning the Colorado Free Kindergarten association holds a meeting to which are invited all the members of other public school associations, and which, so far as public action is concerned, is the most important meeting of the week.

If the various educational associations in session in Denver this week endorse the plan of the Free Kindergarten Association, there seems to be little doubt that the legislature, when it meets, will make the slight amendment required in the existing statute which would enable boards of education to make the Kindergarten, in any district where it may be deemed advisable, an integral part of the public school system, to be supported out of the regular school fund.

That such action is advisable seems too clear to need any argument. All modern educators are agreed that the Kindergarten system is the only proper one on which to begin child training, and it follows irresistibly that the system should be a part of the public school work of the State. We not doubt that the teachers and other school officers assembled at Denver this week will take this view of the case, and will, by harmonious action, do all they can to persuade the next General Assembly to enact the necessary legislation.

BETTER GAME LAWS.

In a few weeks the Ninth General assembly of Colorado will begin its work. There is a great deal for this legislature to do, but not the least important of the subjects to be discussed will be that of a suitable game law. Ten years ago Colorado was the leading game state of the Union. The bison were even then exterminated, but vast herds of antelope were on the plains; on the foothills browsed the deer, higher up were herds of elk and on the highest crags were mountain sheep. The slaughter has been enormous. These animals, valuable directly and indirectly to the state, have been killed for their meat, for the choicest portions, for their hides, for their horns, and for "fun." The elk and deer whose discarded antlers lie on the low mesas west of this city are gone. The small herd of mountain sheep on Pike's Peak is the largest in the state. Three antelope are a large bunch now. The deer and elk which once covered all the mountainous part of the state exist now only in comparatively small areas in anything like the numbers that they used to. But the hide-hunters are even now at work. There are fully 500 hides in a ton of deer skins, and yet deer hides are being hauled into the railroad points on the Grand river on hay racks and shipped in carloads. The legislature must pass a law that can be enforced, and that will be enforced; a law that is impartial, that is not unjust to the ranchmen who depend on venison for meat, and whose penalties are sufficient.

AN EARLY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Speaker Crisp has come out definitely in favor of an early extra session of Congress, for purposes of organization only, an adjournment, after organization, to be taken until fall. As he announced his views immediately after a consultation with Don M. Dickinson, it is fair to suppose that he and Mr. Cleveland are agreed.

There are some advantages about this plan. The work of organization over, the new Ways and Means committee can frame its new tariff bill during the recess, and have it ready for presentation when Congress meets in the fall. It will be better for the country to have the Democratic policy in regard to the tariff announced, as soon as possible, so that business men may adjust themselves and their affairs to the new conditions. A long-continued period of uncertainty would be bad for all sorts of business; and since the tariff is to be changed, the sooner the nature of the change is known, in all its details, the better it will be for all concerned. We do not believe that the change is likely to do good, and it may do a great deal of harm; but it is better to know definitely what to expect than to undergo an indefinite period of harassing uncertainty.

GOOD FOR THE PARTY.

Mr. John R. Nugent of New York city, who has been a Republican district leader there, and a chronic candidate for office, has joined Tammany Hall. We congratulate the Republican party of New York on his secession. Now if "Lake" Patterson, "Johnny" Reisenweber and a few other of the nominal Republicans who lead their districts for revenue only, would follow Nugent's example, it would be the best thing that ever happened to the Republican party of that city. Nothing but a thorough reorganization which will place the leadership in the hands of respectable and responsible men will rescue the party in New York city from the slough into which it has fallen. Some some such men, like James A. Blanchard, are already in their proper places, and the Republican voters of the city should take advantage of the new redistricting to put the right men in command in all the districts.

THE NEW NICARAGUA BILL.

The new Nicaragua Canal bill, which was favorably reported last Wednesday by Senator Sherman from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is a most important measure, whose provisions ought to be studied by every citizen who wishes to keep abreast of the times. In brief, the most important of these provisions are as follows:

First, the United States are to guarantee bonds of the Nicaragua Construction company to the value of $100,000,000.

Second, before the Act takes effect, all outstanding obligations of the company are to be satisfied, and all bonds and stock heretofore issued to be called in and canceled.

Third, the new bonds are to issue Jan. 1, 1893, to mature Jan. 1, 1923, and to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 1903.

Fourth, a mortgage on the property and franchises is to be executed by the company to the United States, which is to be foreclosed on any default in the payment of interest, and which contains a provision for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity.

Fifth, $2,500,000 of the new stock is to be retained by the company, the claims of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be satisfied; and the remainder of the stock, full paid and non-assessable, is to be issued to the President of the United States, to be voted by him or his proxy at stockholders' meetings.

Sixth, three directors are to be chosen from officers of the stock other than the United States, and ten directors are to be appointed on the part of the United States by the President, not more than five of them to be members of one political party.

If the bill is passed in this form the government will really control the canal, although the company is to go ahead and construct it. The interests of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the republics which made the concessions, are fully taken care of, and the interests of the United States seem to be well safeguarded. It is well to have the bill reported thus early, even if it should not be passed at this session; for its provisions can be examined and discussed by the newspapers and the people; as well as by the Senators and Representatives at Washington. It is to be hoped, however, that the bill will at least be discussed in the Senate next month, and if possible go into a forward stage for passage.

JERRY SIMPSON FOR SENATOR.

Jerry Simpson has announced that he is "in the hands of his friends," so far as the Kansas Senatorship is concerned, and he is in Topeka with his lightning rod in good order, in hope that he may be struck.

If any Populist is to be chosen as Senator from Kansas, we do not see who can have a better claim to the honor than the Representative from the seventh district. He has been a Populist for years—in fact, he may almost claim to have been one before any People's party was organized. He was preaching more money and plenty of it, government control of everything, and farmer supremacy in politics, before the Farmers' Alliance was formed. Furthermore, he has had two years' experience in the House, and knows more about legislative procedure than the other candidates.

Notwithstanding the fun that has been made of Simpson about his socks—or rather, his want of socks—he is no fool. He is a sincere man, a fanatic if you please, but honest, and by no means wanting in ability.

It is too bad that Kansas should not have in the senate at least one strong Republican, but if she must have two Populists, Jerry Simpson is as well fitted to become Mr. Peffer's colleague as any other person in the People's party of Kansas.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

The seventieth birthday of Louis Pasteur, the French scientist and physician, was celebrated Tuesday in a fitting manner, as our cable dispatches show. The honors accorded to Pasteur are well deserved. His long life has been a blessing to his country and to mankind, and illustrates anew how much can be done by one man, of patience and learning, with perhaps a spark of genius and certainly with good common sense and what the Yankees call "gumption"—the gift of adopting means to ends.

M. Pasteur's experiments began many years ago, and have been constantly growing in interest and importance. When he began, the science of bacteriology was in its infancy; now, it is a well-defined and officially recognized branch of study in every well-appointed medical school. His discoveries have stimulated others, like Dr. Koch of Berlin, to similar investigations, and the magnitude of the results, in their influence upon human life and human happiness, is only just beginning to be made apparent.

Not all the experiments of Pasteur have been successful, of course, and even the efficacy of his famous treatment for hydrophobia is not universally acknowledged; but so far he has added greatly to the sum of human knowledge, and has been a practical benefactor of mankind, none will deny. Let us hope that he may be spared for at least another decade of usefulness.

NEW YORK'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

At last the corner stone of the great cathedral of St. John the Divine has been laid, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, and the stately structure will soon begin to rear its walls on the commanding eminence that has been wisely selected for its site. Standing, as it will, on the heights northwest of Central Park, it will command a splendid view of the noble Hudson and the opposite shores, and also eastward, over the Harlem flats, across the East river to Long Island, and will be visible in all its magnificence, from a corresponding wide area.

The exterior of the new structure will leave little or nothing to be desired. The plans of Messrs. Heins and La Farge, the architects, contemplate a building more splendid than anything of its kind in this country, and it will remain for ages a monument to the genius and taste of its projectors. The interior, however, is in one respect not what it might have been. A beautiful place of worship it will be, well adapted for elaborate ritual and ceremonial observance, but a great people's church, capable of holding thousands of listeners under the oratory of some great preacher, it is not likely to be, at least for the present. It will, however, be a noble edifice, and Bishop Potter may congratulate himself upon having the finest church in America, and one that will not suffer by comparison with the great structures of the old world.

THE STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Colorado Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, now in session in Denver, can make its meetings of great value to the farmers of the State if it chooses. In order to do so, all that is necessary is for the delegates to remember that the Farmers' Alliance, as such, is a non-political body, not to be confounded with the People's Party, which is an entirely separate organization.

There are many things the farmers can do for themselves that nobody else can do for them. They can discuss better methods of raising crops and of getting them to market. They can make their local exchanges valuable and profitable to themselves and the community. They can, by united action, secure better prices for their necessary implements and supplies, as well as for their products. In short, by attending strictly to the business side of their organization, they can do a great deal for their own benefit and the benefit of their customers.

There is always a tendency, in meetings of this kind, to branch out into the discussion of national politics, and to expend a great deal of oratory on matters with which the Farmers' Alliance, as an organization, has, properly, nothing whatever to do. The expenditure of this "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing," is very attractive to the orator himself, and is often greeted with applause by his audience; but the real work of the Farmers' Alliance, if it is to do any real work at all, lies in a different field. We trust that body now in session in Denver will realize this fact, and govern its deliberations accordingly.

THE NEEDS OF THE WEST.

One of the most trenchant and suggestive articles yet published concerning the great west, its advantages and disadvantages, its prospects and its needs, is that in the January Forum by Mr. Charles S. Gleed, formerly editor-in-chief of the Denver Tribune, but now, we believe, a resident of Kansas. Mr. Gleed's survey is broad, and his grasp of the subject is firm; and whether the reader agrees with all his conclusions or not, the article itself must be interesting and suggestive to all western men.

All of us know the advantages of the west—the almost boundless area, the fine climate, the fertile soil, the mineral wealth, the constantly increasing resources. Hitherto, however, there have been many disadvantages. The capital to develop the west has come from the east, and its earnings have largely gone back to the east. Debts have been contracted freely, sometimes recklessly. Western supplies of all sorts have come from the east. Western railroads and western express and insurance companies have been mainly operated from the east. The public necessities of the west have demanded the outlay of enormous sums of money for public improvements—money which had to be borrowed in the east. The west has suffered also from the depreciation in the value of gold. Such, in brief, is Mr. Gleed's summary of the causes that have put the west at a disadvantage.

Now for the remedy. First, debts contracted must be paid, so as to keep credit good; and further debts must be contracted only in the most conservative manner, and for the surest purpose. Public franchises should not be given away, but managed wisely as a source of profit. Manufacturing should be done at home. The west has sent too much of its raw material east, only to buy it back again, after being made up into manufactured goods, by the export of more raw material. Another matter of great importance is to make legislation more conservative. We quote Mr. Gleed's exact words:

> The west should keep her statute books clear of all crude, extravagant and extraordinary laws which accomplish nothing but the purposes of the demagogues and cranks who devise them, except to drive rich men to the seclusion of great cities and the immunity of non-residence. Nagging laws and gadfly officials make a combination which draws poverty like a plaster. * * This must not be construed as a reflection on stringent liquor laws, or any other laws directly stimulating the virtues of the people; for no intelligent man can forget that vice occasions every nation many times more loss in any given time than all other causes combined.

Thus far, Mr. Gleed writes mainly for the west; but the conclusion of his article is a solemn admonition to the east, and a warning that if there is to be any separation of interests—as there ought not to be—then the west can get along without the east better than the eastern can get along without the west.

We do not share Mr. Gleed's fear that that there will be any separation of interests. Every year east and west are getting closer together, coming to a better mutual understanding. Every year the thoughts of men, both east and west, "are widened with the process of the suns." But there is in the article much food for reflection, for Americans both east and west, and much sound advice.

MR. CLEVELAND'S "PERSONAL COMFORT."

Once upon a time, while Mr. Cleveland was Governor of New York, he went down from Albany that it would conduce greatly to his personal comfort if Mr. Thomas F. Grady—who then employed the time since transferred to Mr. Bourke Cockran, of Tammany's silver-tongued orator—could be kept at home from the State senate during the next ensuing term. He has now, it appears, made a so new and similar request in regard to Mr. Edward Murphy and the United States Senatorship.

If the Democratic majority in the New York legislature heed this request of Mr. Cleveland, it will be a great personal triumph for him; for as things stand Mr. Murphy is "slated" for the senatorship, and seems to have the votes pledged to elect him. There is one consideration that may induce Tammany to obey Mr. Cleveland's mandate. If Mr. Murphy is elected, in spite of his protest, the president-elect will have a good excuse for declaring off whatever ante-election bargain he may have made with Mr. Croker about the distribution of federal patronage in New York. On the other hand, it seems probable now that Mr. Cleveland will do that in any event, and Tammany may conclude to send Mr. Murphy to the senate just to show the president-elect that it undoubtedly controls the State of New York. In either event a split in the New York Democracy is altogether probable.

A QUEER STORY.

The Denver Sun comes out with a strange story to the effect that the Populists in the Wyoming legislature propose to make Hon. Thomas M. Patterson of Denver their candidate for the United States senate. Mr. Patterson and his newspaper have certainly done a great deal for the Populist cause, in Wyoming as in Colorado, and perhaps the Wyoming legislators are grateful to him. Before they actually make him their candidate, however, it would be well for them to look up an old document called the constitution of the United States, and turn to Art. I, Sec. 3, where they will find the following provision: "No person shall be a Senator who * * * shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." We are not aware that Mr. Patterson has yet acquired a residence in the State of Wyoming.

The community of Harmonists, or Economites, as they are more generally known, has lost its head and leader, Jacob Henrici. This little community, founded about the beginning of the century by George Rapp, is a remarkable society. Its home is at Economy, Pa., eighteen miles down the Ohio from Pittsburg. The members have never married, and of late years recruits have been few in number, and nearly all the members are now old men and women. The society is very rich, and there is great curiosity to know what will become of the property when the members are gone. Miss Gertrude Rapp, daughter of the founder, lived until a few years ago, in the "great house" opposite the old white church, loved and honored by all. Mr. Henrici was a remarkable man—learned, cultivated, far-seeing in business matters, and thoroughly good and sincere. His place will be filled by one John Duss, a much younger man, whom Mr. Henrici has been training for some years to occupy the responsible post.

Paderewski has come back, hair and all, and begins a six-months' engagement in this country, in which he will go across the continent. That the great pianist is not without a sense of humor is shown by his reply when informed that a rumor had been circulated that he had been to the barber's: "Have they really talked about my hair?" asked the pianist when some one told him of these reports. "Some of my enemies must have spread the report to injure me. They might have known that I never would have returned to America without my hair. It would have been a breach of faith toward my managers."

The Premier of the French cabinet, M. Ribot, showed most excellent good sense in declining the challenge of M. Andrieux. The latter is trying to force the cabinet to prosecute him, and has no objection to embarrassing them and the Republic by killing or wounding some of them. It is strange that such things should be permitted in a civilized country. It would be a good thing for France if all her leading statesmen were brave enough to decline challenges.

We hope the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, which meets to-day at Denver, may have a profitable and pleasant session. No State has more interest in the profession these gentlemen represent than Colorado, and none has received greater benefit from irrigation. We trust they will not devote their entire attention to Denver. There are other Colorado cities, we assure them, that are well worthy of a visit.

If these are gala days ashore, they are also gala days on the Atlantic.

It's a plan that proves something—but only the makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery adopt it. It's a plan to give you what you expect, or take no pay. If, in any case, their remedy fails to benefit or cure you, they will return the money.

This proves, for one thing, that it's pretty sure to *do* all that's claimed for it. And what they claim is, that all diseases or disorders caused by a torpid liver or impure blood are cured by it. For all the many forms of Scrofula, and for the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all kindred ailments, it is an unequaled and unfailing remedy.

It proves that the "Discovery" is the *best* blood-medicine, or it couldn't be sold on such terms; and the *cheapest*, for you pay only for the *good* you get.

And it proves, too, that nothing else offered in its place by the dealer, can be "just as good."

Beware of spurious imitations or substitutes, at lower prices.

FIRE IN OMAHA.

A Half Million Dollars Gone in Flames.

THE CONTINENTAL BLOCK GONE.

An Immense Stock of Furniture and Clothing Destroyed — Comparatively Small Insurance for the Loser.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 27.—The Continental block, a four-story brick building located at Fifteenth and Douglas streets, was visited by fire at 9:45 to-night and almost completely destroyed. The loss to building and contents will reach fully $200,000. The immense carpet and furniture establishment of S. A. Orchard & Co., at 1414, 1416 and 1418 Douglas street, occupying four floors, was completely gutted, not a dollar's worth of goods being saved from the ruins. The loss there will, it is estimated, reach fully $120,000 of which about $95,000 is covered by insurance.

The Continental Clothing company, occupying a frontage of sixty-six feet on Douglas and the same on Fifteenth street, and the first and second floors of the building, suffered severely from fire, smoke and water. Mr. Richards, the local manager, stated that the firm carried about $125,000 worth of stock and was insured to the extent of $85,000. At midnight the fire was still in progress and it was impossible to fix the loss to the clothing company, but it is safe to say it will reach fully one-half of the value of the stock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 9:20 a fire alarm was turned in from a small building on South Thirteenth street and shortly after a second alarm drew another detachment of firemen to a small blaze on North Sixteenth street.

While these fires were in progress, a policeman passing along the alley in the rear of the Continental block, at Douglas and Fifteenth, heard a muffled explosion and looked up to see an immense tongue of fire leaping from the top of the elevator shaft of the S. A. Orchard store. The block is five stories, 132x132. Orchard occupied the last sixty-six feet on Douglas street with a stock of furniture and carpets.

In thirty minutes the store had been gutted and the fire was working on the west half of the building. The ground floor of this was occupied by Freeland, Loomis & Co., clothing, and the four other floors by offices, lodge rooms, etc. In this part of the building the battle was stubborn, but inch by inch the firemen were driven back.

One of the most picturesque sights was the tall clock tower, enveloped in flames, the fire lighting up the four dials with great brilliancy, while a stream of flames mounted the 50-foot flagstaff that surmounted the tower, leaving it like a pencil of light against a background of dense black smoke. The old clock ran along steadily until seventeen minutes past eleven, when the tower fell.

It is impossible to-night to gather the loss completely. Freeland, Loomis & Co. had a stock amounting to $140,000, insurance $10,000. Orchard's stock was worth $120,000, with insurance of $80,000. The building was valued at $120,000 and was insured for $75,000. The losses of the smaller tenements will swell the total to half a million dollars.

Jay Gould's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Witnesses to the will and codicils of Jay Gould were examined before Probate-clerk Tinney to-day. The evidence will subsequently be submitted to the surrogate. The will will be submitted as a matter of form, as no objections have been made to the probate. The witnesses to the will, Amon Goodwin, Henry Thompson and Denman W. Vanpool, all swore that they had known Jay Gould for at least six years before he made his will and that he was perfectly competent to execute the document at the time he made it. The witnesses to the codicil, John F. Dillon, Winslow S. Pierce and George S. Clay, made similar sworn statements and the heirs all signed the final papers. George J. Gould signed in a strong, bold business-like hand while Helen Gould's signature was a model of feminine penmanship of the angular fashion.

After the papers had all been regularly filed in and signed, John A. Mapes, a lawyer, was appointed by the surrogate to be the special guardian of the minor children of Jay Gould, Frank J. and Anna. Alderman Morgan was appointed guardian for the four young children of George J. Gould. All that now remains before the conditions of Mr. Gould's will to go into effect is for the instrument to be admitted to probate. After the first bequests will probably be paid immediately.

An American Cathedral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The ceremonies this morning at the laying of the corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John were witnessed by an immense throng which filled and surrounded the temporary cruciform tent over the foundation. Invitations had been sent to the president of the United States and his cabinet, the governor and his staff, Mayor Grant and Mayor-elect Gilroy, bishops of the Episcopal church and other dignitaries.

One million dollars has been subscribed or bequeathed to the cathedral. One of the first and largest subscriptions was made by a Presbyterian. The cathedral is not patterned after those of England or the continent, but is to be built in accordance with American needs and ideas. The sittings in the cathedral are to be forever free. The bishop of New York is to be president of its chapter.

The land for its site was purchased for $350,000 and has since doubled in value. The cost of the structure is estimated at $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The foundations are laid in solid rock. The entire structure will measure 520 feet in length and will have three square towers, the main tower being at the junction of the nave and transepts.

The Dublin Explosion.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—Colonels Majendie and Cundall, government experts, to-day made a minute examination of the scene of Saturday night's explosion. They secured a specimen for further study in the government laboratory of some of the debris resulting from the explosion. Among their finds is a massive granite slab, five inches thick, upon which the explosive rested and through which a hole was blown.

THE OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

CORK, Dec. 27.—A meeting of citizens of Cork was held this evening for the purpose of denouncing the Dublin outrage. The mayor of Cork presided. Maurice Healy, M. P., moved a strong resolution, expressing "detestation and condemnation of the atrocious outrage, and the hope that in the true interest of our common country, the authors of so terrible an offence against the Irish cause may be speedily detected and brought to punishment." The resolution was carried almost unanimously. Some persons showed their dissent by shouting "Dublin castle ought to be destroyed," "Down with Castle government," etc.

AN ARREST ON SUSPICION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—A man named Kevans has been arrested at Nenagh, County Tipperary, on the charge of being connected with the Dublin explosion. Kevans is a stranger to the townspeople and is unable to give a satisfactory account of his recent movements. Kevans is 26 years of age. He admits that he was in Dublin last week up to Sunday morning.

The arrest of Kevans caused great excitement in Nenagh. A police sergeant had been informed of the arrival of a suspicious looking stranger, and had followed Kevans from place to place. Kevans saw that he was watched and tried to escape, whereupon he was taken into custody. In his possession were found discharge papers bearing the name of a steamer plying between Montreal and Glasgow, and dated in July last.

MURDER NOW.

Another Crime Added to the Panama Canal Wreck.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The murder of Baron Reinach is the sensation which to-day occupies the public mind. The Paris papers printed to-day news cabled four days ago about the result of Reinach's autopsy. It has raised the popular excitement again to a high pitch.

The chemist in charge of the analysis, which is now almost completed, says it is one of the most remarkable cases in medical jurisprudence, as the report in a few days will show. There is nothing known yet upon which to base a charge of murder against any of Reinach's associates. The natural question, who would profit most or escape most by his death, is being variously answered. A warrant was issued to-day for a search of the dead baron's place at Nevilliers.

The Figaro to-day states, however, that is has information to the effect that Dr. Brouardel, who has charge of the post-mortem examination has reported to the government that apoplexy was not the cause of the baron's death. His report, The Figaro adds, says that the baron was poisoned, and that the poison was taken into his stomach eight hours before death. The Figaro further says that the family of Baron De Reinach are aware of the contents and have demanded that a judicial inquiry be had to prove that the baron did not commit suicide. It has been more than hinted that Baron De Reinach was put out of the way by those who feared that his evidence might implicate them in the scandal.

If it is true that the poison was in his stomach eight hours before his death there would be good reason to believe that this terrible charge against certain men is true, for on the night of the baron's death, he together with M. Rouvier and M. Clemenceau, attempted to secure a cessation of the newspaper attacks that were being made upon him. Horrible as it may seem, there is no denying the fact that some of those implicated in the scandal would have felt greatly relieved if Baron De Reinach was dead and beyond giving evidence that would besmirch their heretofore good names. The fact that the baron's death was linked to the sudden and mysterious deaths of two other men who were cognizant of the bribery of legislators gives added strength to the demand of the baron's family that an inquiry be held to place the responsibility for his death where it belongs.

The Gaulois has an interview to-day with L. Andrieux, the former prefect of police, who in the course of the interview associated Baron Reinach's death with an attempt made two years ago to poison Dr. Cornelius Herz. These articles have reawakened interest in the matter, and the official report of the result of the autopsy is eagerly awaited. The officials of the government toxicological bureau deny the truth of the Figaro's story about the death of Baron De Reinach. They say that the examination of the organs removed from the Baron's body will require another fortnight at the least.

Severe Storms in England.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—England is having severe and trying Christmas weather. A vigorous frost prevails throughout the country, and the average temperature is about 21 degrees above zero. London is buried under a dense fog, and it is difficult to see anything even a few feet away. Many accidents have occurred in Glasgow and New Castle, owing to frozen boilers bursting, and two persons were killed by an accident of this character at Airdrie to-day. Twelve skaters lost their lives by drowning in Great Britain yesterday.

The poor are suffering in London. The privation in London among the unemployed increases with the advance of winter, and multitudes continue to throng in front of the bake shops in all parts of the country. Advices from Lancashire state that the locked out employes in the cotton manufacturing districts had a hungry holiday, thousands of them being dependent upon charity for sustenance. Hundreds are wandering about begging, and it is feared that the vigorous weather will cause the loss of many lives.

A Wreck on the Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 27.—California express No. 1 on the Santa Fe road was wrecked at Emporia, Kan., about 3 o'clock this morning. Engineer Carpenter had his leg broken and two other trainmen were injured. So far as is known none of the passengers were hurt. The train is due to leave here at 12:55 p. m., but on account of the storm did not depart until 4:30 p. m. This accident was caused by the passenger train running into some stock cars that were being switched at Emporia.

A Suicide's Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The burial of a suicide in consecrated ground, an exceptional event in the Roman Catholic church, took place in Covington to-day. The dead man was the Rev. Bernard Schwalen, a priest who killed himself at his home in Covington on account of ill health. All the rites of the church due a deceased priest were paid to Father Schwalen. The bishop in his funeral sermon said there was no doubt that the deceased was bereft of reason when he committed the act, and this fact entitled him to the burial rites of the church.

The Tiger's Christmas Dinner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Sun says: "It is now positively known that the organization known as the County Democracy will be disbanded and the members join Tammany.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

A GREAT SCIENTIST OF WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.

HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The Accomplishments of a Remarkable Man—Honor to Whom Honor is Due—A Medal From the Academy.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Louis Pasteur is 70 years old to-day and the scientific and literary world of Paris assembled to honor him for the benefits he has conferred upon humanity. The spacious amphitheater of the Sorbonne, the home of the French Academy of Science, was comfortably packed by persons eager to take part in honoring the great chemist and biologist. The state itself rendered homage to him, and through President Carnot the members of the ministry showed the appreciation the country feels for the man who has done so much to add to the luster of French attainments. At the hour set for the ceremony, M. Pasteur, with his arm linked in that of President Carnot, walked to the "Fauteuil," in which he seated himself, M. Carnot taking a seat beside him. They were followed by the various ministers of state, members of the diplomatic body, scientists and litterateurs. When all were seated, Professor Dureay delivered an oration, in which he briefly sketched the scientific discoveries made by M. Pasteur and eulogized the services he had rendered. Upon the conclusion of Professor Dureay's address the president of the Academy of Science, in a few well chosen words, presented to M. Pasteur the gold medal of the academy.

As the medal was handed to him M. Pasteur embraced the president and the audience cheered wildly. The scene was a most touching one and M. Pasteur plainly showed that he was deeply affected. After the presentation of the medal addresses were made by members of the French academy highly laudatory of M. Pasteur and his work. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, hundreds of those present shook hands with M. Pasteur and congratulated him upon the day and upon the well merited honors shown him.

Louis Pasteur is a man of deeds. He has saved from ruin the silk worm industry of Italy and France. He has taught the French winemakers what all experience failed to do—to mature their wine swiftly and well. He has caused men all over the globe to rise up and call him blessed because he has effected both great economy and improvement in the manufacture of beer. He is the savior of the cattle farmer, because he has rescued the sheep and cattle of Europe from the dread anthrax, and, greatest of all it is probable—he himself would admit only this—that he has rendered incurable hydrophobia a thing of the past.

Emphatically, Louis Pasteur, savant and naturalist, is a success, and his achievements are of such assured merit that the apothegm, "Count no man happy (or great) until he is dead," falls short in this case. In short the world cannot fail to observe the worth, feeling sure that the judgment of posterity will only increase, and not decrease, the estimate.

Had the commercial instinct been strong in the great doctor, he could have been many times a millionaire by simply patenting his discoveries, which represent an annual gain of millions of dollars to the country at large. But he has chosen the better, if the poorer, part. He is weighed down with decorations of honor and has sat in the chairs of five different learned societies. He is one of the "forty immortals" and of the exceedingly few men of science ever elected to the French academy without special literary claims. In July, 1882, the Paris academy feted him and presented him with a medal commemorative of his discoveries, M. Dumas making the presentation speech.

Possessed of a handsome income, Pasteur lives in splendid, though quiet style, and is particularly happy in his domestic relations, since his wife, daughter, son-in-law and grand-children can be intellectual companions to him. Mme. Pasteur came of a scholarly family, and it is related that she and her daughter studied science so as to be able to assist the savant in his silkworm researches when he himself was partially incapacitated with paralysis. In such a home, with such helpful surroundings, in such an atmosphere of love and with so true a helpmeet, what wonder that this man has overcome and has carried with genius and persistency the investigations of physiology to their furthest limit.

For Pasteur's family affections are strong. There never was a more dutiful son. He honored his father and his mother and his days have been long in the land of science given him to conquor, so that the scriptural promise has been literally fulfilled.

Born in a little house in the Rue Des Tanneurs at Dole, the son of an old soldier decorated on the field of battle, but after the war was over, turned plain tanner, young Louis Pasteur was not equipped for life with a golden spoon. Neither was he an infant prodigy, though he was fonder of drawing than anything else and felt that his vocation was to be a painter. But his father and his mother wanted him to be a schoolmaster. His father had said: "Louis, if you could only become a professor at Arbois, I could be the happiest man in France." That was when he was a child. At twenty years of age he had already overtaken his father's fond ambition, for he had become tutor in the college of Besançon with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Always uppermost appeared the love of drawing, obedient though the son was, and an old lady of Arbois regretted in afterlife that Louis had buried himself in chemistry when he might have made his fortune as a painter."

At the age of twenty-one he passed fourth in the scientific examination of the great Ecole Normale, where he was able to give reign to his passion for chemistry, a passion first stirred by a professor under whom he was studying at Arbois. Possessing an insatiable appetite for work, and possessing also a genius for the application of knowledge as well as the genius of discovery, Pasteur became appointed head of the Ecole Normale at an incredibly early age. He was entrusted with the scientific studies, but as he had no laboratory he petitioned the minister of public instruction to supply the deficiency, and the short-sighted reply was, "There is no clause in the budget to grant you 25,000 francs a year to defray the expense of experiments." But a simple shutting off of funds was not that which could dismay a Pasteur or turn him from his purpose. A laboratory he wanted and a laboratory he obtained, though a modest one, at his own expense. And herein he made discoveries regarding the formation of crystals which explained away difficulties hitherto apparently insurmountable. Led by such study of chemistry and chemical fermentation, Pasteur gave his attention to the phenomena of disease in living bodies, resembling fermentation. He recognized in the organism a living ferment and became assured that ferments are in all cases living things.

The scientist held now the key to many hard problems. He was able to trace the maladies of wine to a specific organism, which acted as a ferment. He discovered a way to destroy the organism without injury to the wine, and accomplished the same thing in regard to the deterioration of beer. His next achievement was his mastery of the silk worm disease and of splenic fever. He destroyed the pebrine, or plague among silk worms, which cost France $20,000,000 in a single year, and which, if it had continued, would have meant the utter devastation and extinction of the silk industry. As he advanced in his discoveries on living ferments he approached the causes of contagious diseases. He dealt with the terrible cattle plague, and proved beyond doubt that it was a parasitic disease. Then he advanced the theory that by repeated "cultivations," of a poisonous parasite, much if not all of its virulence could be destroyed.

So in 1882 Pasteur gave a public experiment of splenic fever vaccination in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The subjects for inoculation were cows and sheep divided into equal groups. The vaccinated animals scarcely suffered at all, as after developments showed, but the cows and sheep that had been left alone died of the plague then raging.

But it is upon his system of inoculation for rabies that Pasteur's fame chiefly rests. When he turned his attention to this branch, what knowledge existed regarding hydrophobia was not only meager, but much of it no better than ill-founded tradition. Hydrophobia was without cure, so the discoverer found it necessary to establish by experiment even the most simple elementary facts regarding it. Here the scientist was beset by all the annoyances and perplexities of the discoverer. He was denounced as an arrant quack by those not believing in hydrophobia for rabies. But a more complete confusion of his traducers could scarcely have been produced than the official medical report of 1887, which showed that during the year 350 people in Paris were bitten by animals suffering from rabies. Of these 306 were inoculated at the Pasteur institute, and of these three died. Forty-four victims had refused to be inoculated, and out of these seven died. Here were two groups out of the same population, living under the same average conditions and subjected to the same treatment. The percentage of deaths among those who declined to be inoculated was 16. The percentage of deaths among those treated by Pasteur 1.

In 1888 the Pasteur institute for the treatment of hydrophobia was opened in Paris. Here in the pavilion in front of Ecole Normale every one who comes is treated free of charge. For this Pasteur has the handsome subsidy of 50,000 francs a year. It is a motley crowd that comes for treatment, but Pasteur takes no heed of rank or wealth when he is treating for rabies. Patients are obliged to come at roll call, arranged by the date of their first arrival, so that the viruses they receive shall be graduated from the first to the ninth solution. There is no assumption of pride in Pasteur at roll call. He is kind, though with the kindness of a man without time for idle talk, bustling, eager and yet always ready to comfort with a surreptitious coin any frightened child in the waiting crowd. From 9 to 10:30 the great scientist attends to his telegrams and cable dispatches, opening, reading and sorting. At about 10:30 the performance commences. Pasteur stands and makes ready for the roll. The doctor through whose medium he operates comes in, carefully examining the gloves his hands are cased in to see that there are no holes. At his left is a table with ten glasses containing a substance resembling starch. It is peptonized gelatine containing nine different degrees of tamed virus and the rabic poison in its first strength. The crowd advances, one by one, like the patients at a Keeley institute, only instead of the arm being punctured by the hypodermic syringe, here it is the abdomen. The same syringe, an elegant little affair like a case pencil, punctures alike old and young, rich and poor, scrupulous and healthy, and this with scarcely a stop.

Such is the inoculation for rabies and it is the secret of Pasteur, even the operating doctor not knowing it. The exact nature of the method is a mystery, which claims not to cure but to prevent rabies by stealing a march on the poison already in the blood by a virus that has obtained increased velocity by going through the bodies of animals whose organizations do not offer much resistance. That a number of rabbits and guinea pigs have been subjected to horrible torture because of the experiments is shocking to many supersensitive people, but it would be folly to suppose if all the rabbits and guinea pigs in the world were sacrificed to the end of saving one man from hydrophobia the action would be other than humane.

The great doctor is like Napoleon, stout and thick set. His sight is poor, but his eyes, of a lustrous topaz color, light up by flashes of scientific inspiration. He is lame, because of his paralysis; his brow is spacious and a brow that would attract attention anywhere; his skin is as bronzed as that of a military veteran, his nose thick and lumpy, and his scant beard only partially hides the massive outlines of his cheek and chin. The neck is short and bovine, the shoulders broad, the figure squat, but his garments are above criticism, his manners faultlessly polite, albeit grave and preoccupied. There is no sumptious pretension in Pasteur. He is simple and direct, and his one disagreeable trait is the profound absent-mindedness which at times overcomes him, as on his wedding day, when he could not be found anywhere. A search was made and the learned doctor was finally discovered in one of the Paris hospitals. He declared he had forgotten all about the wedding.

Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Dec. 27.—Four more cases of cholera and two deaths were reported to the health authorities in this city to-day. Besides these, seven persons suspected of having the disease were sent to the detention hospital. The mail steamer, Hungaria, from the Black sea, is detained at Cuxhaven on account of the existence of suspicious illness among the crew.

AN INSIDE TRACK.

The Speakership Race is Already Won for Crisp.

MURPHY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

President Cleveland Does Not Wish Him to Be Senator—Not the Right Type of a Man for the Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Speaker Crisp has gone to New York, and while in that city he expects to have another talk with Mr. Cleveland. Whether the subject of an extra session will be discussed is not announced, nor does Mr. Crisp explain whether the contest for the speakership of the next congress will be a subject of consideration. To all appearances Mr. Crisp and Mr. Cleveland are now on most friendly terms and enjoying confidential relations with each other, in spite of the recent talk growing out of the New York Reform club dinner. Some of the Mugwumps still profess to hold Mr. Crisp in contempt, and a few of Mr. Crisp's friends have not yet forgiven E. Ellery Anderson and his associates for the snub inadvertently or otherwise administered to the speaker.

There is also a small element in the present house of representatives which would doubtless rejoice if Mr. Crisp could be "laid out," as they express it, and one of their earnest hopes has been that the speaker would somehow incur the enmity of Mr. Cleveland. In other words, they are for anybody to beat Crisp; but this element is now so small and its influence so limited that Mr. Crisp's re-election appears to be a foregone conclusion.

However, a few of what is known as the "Mills' crowd," still insist upon talking of opposition to Crisp. Mr. Geary, of California, who was an original supporter of Mills in the speakership fight a year ago has this to say to-day concerning the warfare still waged by a small faction against the speaker: "I opposed Mr. Crisp in the speakership fight and tried my best to secure the election of Roger Q. Mills. I voted for him from the first and after he was beaten, and I was one of those who went down with the wreck, so to speak. What the friends of Mr. Mills would like to have seen done on the night he was beaten was to have him get up in the caucus and move to make the nomination of Mr. Crisp unanimous. But Mr. Mills did not do that, and from that time forward I would like to know what service the so-called Mills men ever rendered to the chosen speaker toward the organization of the house or its conduct. The course which Mr. Mills pursued is well known and I do not care to reflect personally upon a member of the co-ordinate branch, but those of us who saw the leaders of the defeated side pick out back seats on the floor of the house and practically withdraw from all participation in the important business before the house were a good deal surprised to see these gentlemen come forward with the proposition to retire Mr. Crisp and assume the direction of affairs themselves.

"It seems a little strange to me to hear these gentlemen call themselves Cleveland men," continued Mr. Geary. "When did they secure exclusive right to this title? I recall that they were not such ardent Cleveland men about a year ago when Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter reiterating his position on the silver question. Why, there were not enough holes around the house of representatives for the Cleveland men to crawl into and cover themselves up. I am a silver man, so-called, but I heartily approved the candid expression of Mr. Cleveland's views. It is time that a halt was called in this opposition to Mr. Crisp from the alleged friends of Mr. Mills. I was one of these friends, but I believe in giving Mr. Crisp most generous support. It has been urged by some of the opponents of Mr. Crisp that he might not be exactly in touch with the administration on the tariff, but who can claim to be any more advanced on the tariff question than the speaker. The truth is that the tariff question to-day is in no way the question it was two years ago. What a man believed to be the expedient course a year or two ago he may not consider the expedient now. Mr. Crisp approved the plan of attacking the tariff by special bills because it appeared to be the best course to adopt with a divided congress. But with both branches of congress and the administration Democratic, Mr. Crisp will undoubtedly be just as much of a Democrat on tariff revision as Mr. Mills or any of his followers. What we need most is to get together; we don't want any rows or cliques or sets of men who wish to tear down present organizations and institute their own. It is only by getting together that the Fifty-third congress will be able to accomplish the mission of tariff revision which the people at the polls directed it to perform."

Cleveland Opposed to Murphy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Times will print the following to-morrow: "That Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the selection of Edward Murphy to the United States senate to succeed Mr. Hiscock was authoritatively settled yesterday by a direct statement from the president-elect.

Mr. Cleveland at first said that he saw no reason to make any statement. He had not, he said, made any secret of his opinion on the matter. He consented, however, to discuss the question again and said: "It ought not to be necessary for me to repeat for the public what I have so often expressed to many gentlemen in private conversation. Among these have been Mr. Murphy himself, Mr. Croker and gentlemen who have been prominent in the party from every part of the state of New York. It must not be forgotten, however, that the party has a very hard task to perform, and we expect to keep the word we have passed to the people of the country. They have given us a phenomenal majority, one showing that they expect us to do much. In doing this a great deal depends upon the state of New York and its great metropolis. The interests of the state and of the party demand, it seems to me, the selection of a senator who can not only defend the principles of our party, but who can originate and promote policies that may be presented for consideration in the senate. In order to insure this, the senator from New York should be a man not only experienced in public affairs, but who has a clear conception of the vital issues with which he must deal during the next few years.

"Speaking frankly, as I have already done to those entitled to know my views, it does not seem to me that the selection of Mr. Murphy shows a desire or intention of placing in the senate a man of such a type. The first use of our power would, I fear, cause much disappointment, not only in New York, but in the country. This the party ought not to be called upon to face, when it is considered how much there is to do and what serious difficulties have to be surmounted before it can be done."

A BATTLE REPORTED.

Mexican Soldiers Defeated in a Contest With Bandits.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The Picayune's Laredo special says: A report is current here that a battle took place yesterday near Las Animas, Mex., east of Guerrero, between 300 Mexican troops and 250 "Revolutionists," in which thirteen soldiers were killed and many wounded, and several of the bandits were also killed and wounded. The report says that the revolutionists were commanded by General Estrada and the Mexican troops by General Garcia. It is not known whether or not the report is true, but Garcia of the Mexican rurals, arrived in New Laredo this afternoon with seven wounded Mexican soldiers. It is not known here in what engagement they were wounded.

LATER—The report of the battle above mentioned has been confirmed. The later report says the Mexican troops were routed. It says the town of Guerrero is now in danger of being captured by the revolutionists. Many of the Mexican soldiers are flocking to the standard of the revolutionists, and its forces are rapidly becoming augmented by such recruits.

The "revolution" is assuming a more serious aspect than it was thought it would at first and Uncle Sam is doing right in rushing United States troops to this section as they may yet be needed to protect the interests of Americans on the border from straggling bandits, smugglers, etc., who will commit much vandalism if the trouble on the border continues.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

A fierce fight between soldiers and bandits has occurred near Tanguisedge, in the state of Mexico. After a severe struggle several of the bandits were killed and two others, who had been wounded, were captured.

Captain Bourke Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Capt. John G. Bourke of the Third cavalry who has been called to Washington to give the secretaries of war and of state the benefit of his acquaintance with the condition of things on the Rio Grande frontier, says he "really believes things cannot help being worse before they are better." "I also believe," he says, "that the United States is going to do its best to make life burdensome for the irresponsible and trouble-making Mexicans who have for the last year made themselves conspicuously disagreeable. There are two kinds of Mexicans on our side of the boundary line: those who reside in the towns—such places as Laredo, Brownsville, Matamoras, Corpus Christi and San Diego, are in the main very decent people and of course have nothing to do with these troubles. The belligerent class is made up of the worst elements that ever stood in the way of civilization. Mexicans in their origin and speech, but anti-Mexican in sympathy, they cause our southern neighbors a great deal of trouble. Incidentally they worry us a great deal, for they are just as much anti-Americans as they are anti-Mexican. Their character is utterly devoid of principle, and in all their utterances there is no semblance of patriotism. When you say they are against the government on both sides of the river you have stated their creed. They live from hand to mouth and are, altogether, extremely undesirable people to have any dealings with."

"They are ununiformed, and in summer time very few of them have enough clothing to dust a fiddle, but they can shoot as well as a man who has the covering and dignity of full dressed regimentals, and if pursued at night can, by throwing their carbine and cartridges aside, speedily resolve themselves into the most peaceable shepherds. Everybody in that region, or nearly everybody, sympathizes with this lawlessness, and in very many instances officials who have sworn to uphold the statutes have barred the way so effectually that justice has had to turn aside and get out the best way she can."

"Is the Rio Grande valley of any value?"

"Well I should say it is. It is great as all New England, and it is extremely fertile where water can be poured upon it. Just now it is the home of the coyote and the wild hog, but the day is coming when this country will draw largely of its sugar supply and its grapes from that same valley. Without water, agriculture is only possible in spots, but where wells have been dug and pumps are operated there has been a most sufficient yield. The great need of the country is a railroad and when it has been supplied, say from Brownsville and up the river, cotton would be raised in enormous quantities. The mulberry grows wild throughout the entire region, so there is no reason why silk culture should not be a great success.

"The day is coming when that will be a remarkably wealthy section of the United States, but before such a desirable condition is possible, we must purge it of the detestable class which now prevents civilization from putting its foot in the valley of the Rio Grande."

National Finance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The treasury department is gradually recovering the gold it lost by the recent heavy shipments abroad, having received $1,500,000 from New Orleans and $1,000,000 from Philadelphia. The heavy disbursements, however, have reduced its net cash to $26,300,000.

Pension payments continue to be the chief source of drain, $13,656,000 having been paid out on this account this month. Pension payments will reach $14,000,000 before the month is out. This rate, if continued, will make the pension payments $168,000,000 per annum.

A Christmas Vision.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—A special to The Tribune from Canton, Minn., says: The sexton of the Assumption church here brought J. J. Collins, of Monroe county, Wis., before S. Boyd to-day and they made an affidavit that they saw a bright star about six inches in circumference ascend from the roof of said church on Christmas night.

Orange Judd Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Orange Judd, the widely known senior editor of The Orange Judd Farmer of this city, and a pioneer Western journalist, died this morning. He became ill last Friday and death resulted from a hemorrhagic complication known as Werlhof's disease. He was 70 years old.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE CHRISTMAS BELL.

Written for THE GAZETTE.

Through the high arches of the cathedral reverberated the tones of the great organ, for a master hand was at the keys. The music which had been soft and low, varying in delicate harmonies through tenderness and pathos, rose by a stronger impulse. Clear, shrill notes rang out like the call of a trumpet and harmonious bursts of sound swelled in increasing volume on the throbbing air like the contesting music of rival choirs, until the ear, even under the inspiration of the magician at the keys, could hardly bear the increasing strain of such wild melody. At times the deep bass rolled into majestic undertone while the solid walls and floors trembled in responsive vibrations; at times the tenor rang out in a clamorous aspiration that lifted the heart of the listener away from himself; at times the upper notes, ringing clear and sweet, moved in ever changeful harmony through all the range from love of earth to love of heaven. As the music swelled and grew there were not lacking wilder and fiercer notes, strange harmonies which were but discords, and unique discords which the master-hand welded into the motive of the hour. There were shouts as of armies in battle, the noise of blows and the clangor of opposing steel; there were shrieks of tortured men and women, deep moans as of thousands of suffering slaves hopeless in never ending toil and suffering; there were sharp cries wrung from reluctant lips by the unbearable agonies of disease; piteous, unavailing wails for the dead loved better than self, and quick, throbbing gasps telling of departing breath from thousands of clinging lips. For the great master had woven in his theme the voice of a world, a world blind and cruel, a world struggling in the mad fury of conscious ignorance and beating itself to pieces in the effort to find an unknown way.

To the ear of the Listener the increasing din of the music seemed unbearable. It no longer beat at the portals of his ears, it entered his brain, it took possession of his heart. The deepest fibers of his being quivered in responsive vibrations, his heart was bursting with an uncontrollable emotion, his thought and feeling were tossed to and fro upon the surging melodies; he knew no longer himself; time and space were no more. And the end was not yet. As chord followed chord in increasing volume and intensity it seemed as if even in the great building there were no longer exit or room. Each wave of music seemed to press upon its predecessor with cumulative force. The pressure was unbearable to the Listener, and it was unbearable even to time-tried arch and massive wall, for there came a time when matter was vanquished, and in a sudden change to an illimitable expanse of sea and earth and sky, roused to attention by a chilling shock, the Listener became the Seer.

* * *

An old man sat in a room alone. His hair and beard were white, but in spite of the shadow of a fast approaching night his eye yet bore the fire of high resolve and unconquerable energy. Near him upon a table was an open book, and a lamp whose lessening flame was unheeded by the old man, for his thoughts were turned within. He looked back over a long and busy life. For long years he had sought with an unquenchable thirst to find and know the truth. He had traveled in many a land. He had sat at the feet of many a great master. He had read all the stores of wisdom that generations of the past had left at his command. His own powerful intellect had carried him on beyond the utmost goal reached by others, until he seemed to stand almost upon the threshold of the infinite mystery. And yet as he sat alone in the closing hours of his life he felt that he knew—nothing. His hope was dead. He knew all that men knew, perhaps all that they could know, and with life behind him and death before he had no knowledge to give or to keep. In that awful moment the sense of utter failure, of complete loneliness and desolate hopelessness had come upon him, and he sat silent and watched where one faint star grew brighter in the gathering shadows. If he could but know! If he could but understand!

In battle there fought a warrior. Young he was and brave; beautiful and strong. In the justest cause that ever nerved a hero's arm his sword had been drawn. He fought against the invader, he fought for home; he fought against the tyrant, he fought for liberty; he fought against the hosts of error and barbarism, he fought for human progress and coming truth. But he failed and fell. And as the day drew to a close he lay dying on the field of battle. He knew that his house was burned and his children sold into slavery, he knew that his country was the spoil of the barbarian and the infidel, and that the cause for which he fought, the cause of truth and right and freedom, was defeated and crippled for years to come. In the intensity of his mental agony his physical pain was forgotten. In his death moments he thought only of the failure of his life, of its uselessness, of the utter inefficacy of all his efforts, and the things that should have been and were not. He cared not for death, but if only he had not failed! If he could only know that somehow and sometime all his aspiration and courage could tell for truth and progress, and that his life had not been in vain. As the shadows gathered he saw a point of light in the sky grow larger and brighter, until his transport of pain and longing almost seemed to carry him in communication with that far-off unknown. What if that, too, were a part of the great whole! What if the world were not all, or if life were not all. If he could but know! If he could but understand!

A mother sat by the bedside of her dying boy. Not one minute of life could be added by her utmost effort, though she would gladly have given herself, her all, for her child. His strength, his beauty, his love was passing away, and there was nothing that she could do. All the sweetness of life was turned to keenest torment. "To love is to lose," she thought, and once more turned her eyes from the face she could not bear to look upon, or to leave. The evening star that shone through the window brought no message of sympathy or hope. Why must she suffer? Or why must she love if love brought only suffering?

A young girl sitting on a doorstep in a great city, hopeless in ignorance and vice—

A naked savage, crouching in the jungle of a land where no ray of civilization had penetrated, living the life of a beast—

A sailor starving in madness on the open sea, cursing the gods that had mocked his prayers—

A teacher of divine truth dying by torture in the market place, jeered at by thousands, knowing himself right as they wrong, but knowing them strong as himself weak—

A youth losing his illusions, believing in early life that meanness and selfishness are the price of worldly success—

A traveler afar in the desert, bearing the fruit of great discoveries, and dying of thirst on a pitiless earth beneath a pitiless sky—

A noble mind chained to a body that toils in the life-long drudgery of the slave—

A monarch on a throne, the source of immeasurable woe and sin, corrupting himself and an empire in the gratification of unbridled passions—

Millions of violent deaths; millions of useless and hopeless deaths; all over the world lives beginning with high hope and aspiration, struggling with noble courage and endeavor, and ending in disappointment and despair. All over the world innocence oppressed, weakness wronged, aspiration disdained. A world of pain, a world of abominable selfishness, and worse than all, a world of failure and abandoned hope—

The cry of a world going up to heaven, daily, hourly; all over the world, in every land. Voices in every language, passionate gestures in every kind, dumb appeals from hearts filled with inexpressible anguish and longing. If they could only know! If they could only understand!

And it seemed on that night that in some strange way there was a mystical power in the star that shone clear in the evening sky, so that all eyes of those who suffered and thought were fixed upon it as it sparkled with an increasing power in the eastern sky. Not alone the wise man in his solitary chamber, not alone the youthful warrior on his last battle field, not alone the mother by the bedside of her dying child, but all over the world the gaze of everyone who felt the longing for something outside of earth, something more than life, was fixed upon that clear planet. And it seemed not only to draw all eyes, but to have in its sparkle a message for all the world and for each one in the world. As men looked they forgot for a moment the sad present and the sadder past. It seemed to each one that there might be in the star—or perhaps beyond—an answer to his questions, a new foundation for his hopes. To each one the thought came individually. Each knew of the world around, of the pain and blindness of its sin, and yet to each it seemed as though in that supreme moment he had been raised above the earth and had met the interpreter of his fate alone in the upper air.

And then it seemed that through all the firmament above and to the remotest parts of the lower earth, there sounded one stroke of a bell. It was not so loud as to command attention except from those who listened, but in its notes there was a sweetness, a clearness, and a compelling tone that was never heard elsewhere. In each heart that listened it set in vibration a chord that had never been touched. Nor did the music cease. Note followed note in perfect harmony, simple, sweet and strong. No one, young or old, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, could fail to gain hope from it; no one could fail to recognize its beauty, no one could find it not adapted to his circumstances or inadequate to his needs.

But the mystery did not cease. For into each heart that received the message there came an echo of the bell, to sound through life in comfort and inspiration. It was not less easily heard in the storm, it was not louder in the calm, but it sounded always. Effort did not cease, pain did not cease, failure did not cease, but from men's minds and lives there crept the knowledge that life is more than pain, more than failure. Life and immortality were brought to light. Effort is not vain; pain is not love's only fruit; there is something worth living for and worth working for; and ever still in moments and circumstances of deepest sorrow and despair there sounds through the world and in each heart the echoes of the Christmas bell.

* * *

No longer through the high arches of the cathedral resounded the tones of the great organ. The player ceased his wondrous music, and the listener woke from his reverie. The gathering shadows darkened in the recesses of the building and each detail of carved ceiling and panelled wall grew indistinct. Only in the pictured window the light lingered, glowing softly in each colored pane, and through one clear glass there shone with steady radiance, an evening star.

WALTER L. WILDER.

The Land of the Cliff Dwellers.

Mr. Frederick H. Chapin, known to many of our readers as the author of that delightful book of ramblings among the loftier Rockies, entitled "Mountaineering in Colorado," has now produced a second volume of even greater value and interest, profusely illustrated, and published by W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston. An enthusiastic member of the Appalachian Mountain club, Mr. Chapin has for the past half dozen years spent his vacations in the Rocky Mountains, scaling many of the loftiest peaks and carrying away with him a superb series of photographs which only such a dauntless climber could have secured. His last two vacations, however, have been devoted to exploring, with camera still in hand, portions of that fascinating region in southwestern Colorado strewn with the remains of the mysterious and long extinct race of the Cliff-Dwellers. The volume under review is the outcome of these latter trips; and from beginning to end it is a work not only of rare interest and charm but of great historical and archaeological value. The seventy or more full-page pictures which it contains—twelve of which are handsome phototypes in color, and the remainder high class photo-engravings, with several valuable maps—are from photographs taken by the author, and thoroughly illustrate not only the region in which the most interesting of the Cliff-Dweller ruins are found, but a large number of the ruins themselves and many of the antiquities which the almost inaccessible canons have yielded up to Mr. Chapin's indefatigable explorations. From these, and the admirable descriptions, the reader may gain a clear idea of the strange, canon-riven land, of the wonderful structures of stone built like very eagles' nests in the almost inaccessible faces of the cliffs, and somewhat of the degree of civilization to which this forgotten race had attained.

In addition to the record of Mr. Chapin's personal explorations, most delightfully and interestingly told, the volume also contains, in several introductory chapters, a general description of the region, accounts of the early Spanish and later American explorations, together with faithful descriptions of the native races which at present inhabit the mesas and valleys of portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona. These chapters, which are a compilation from a large number of the most noted authorities on the subject, are in some ways the most valuable part of the work and show Mr. Chapin to be the thorough and careful student, as well as the enthusiastic explorer.

To all who wish to know more of this fascinating subject—and indeed all that can be known at the present time—we heartily commend this beautiful and most interesting volume.

Christmas With the Poets.

No season of the year appeals more directly to the heart of man than the Christmas-tide; and since whatever appeals to the heart is material for poetry, it is natural that our English poets, from early days, should have celebrated this season in verse. In the olden times, although they were in some ways more religious than those we live in, it seems to have been rather the good cheer of Christmas, its material side, that appealed to them, than its spiritual signification. Thus old Thomas Tusser, more than three hundred years ago, sang in homely verse:

"At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year."

A century later, too, George Wither, who certainly was not blind to the spiritual side of things, wrote in his Christmas carol:

"Lo! now is come our joyful'st feast!
Let every man be jolly.
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.
Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning;
Their ovens they with bak'd meats choke
And all their spits are turning."

In more recent times still, Walter Scott—who, to be sure, had in him more of the old-time spirit than of the more modern, wrote, in the introduction to "Marmion":

"Heap on more wood! the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

The religious side of Christmas, however, was not neglected by the poets of the seventeenth century; at any rate not by the greatest of them all, whose lyric genius was so greatly infused with a spiritual element. Milton's Hymn on the Nativity remains, indeed, the noblest, most exalted Christmas poem that we have in the language. Who does not know the opening stanza?

"It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapped in the rude manger lies;
Nature, in awe to him,
Had doffed her gaudy trim
With her great Master so to sympathize;
It was no season then for her
To wanton with the sun, her lusty paramour."

And then, who but a poet who was also an organist, and knew the "concord of sweet sounds," could have written those splendid lines further on:

"Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
(If ye have power to touch our senses so)
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the base of Heaven's deep organ blow,
And with your ninefold harmony
Make up full concert to the angelic symphony."

But we must not delay over the Puritan poet, grand and melodious as are his organ-waves of song. A host of modern singers await us, some of whose strains are as sweet, and almost as noble, as those of the blind bard. Here, for instance, most like to Milton's hymn of any that have been written, is Alfred Domment's "Christmas Hymn," of which only the last stanza can be given here:

"It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness—charmed and holy now!
The night that erst no name had worn
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay, new-born
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!"

Perhaps we ought not to come down to modern times so quickly without a few lines from Pope's "Messiah," which, although its polished and ornate periods are not exactly to modern taste, at least shows that even so artificial a poet as Pope was touched by the high theme of which he wrote such lines as these:

"Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!
O spring to light! auspicious babe, be born!
See, Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the incense of the breathing spring!
See lofty Lebanon his head advance;
See nodding forests on the mountains dance;
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies!
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way! a God, a God appears!"

From Pope to Whittier is a long step—long in spirit and method as in time. See how the Quaker poet can strike the spirit-stirring lyre, and make the blood fairly tingle as the song comes rushing forth:

"Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, west, north and south let the long quarrel cease:
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of good will to man!
Hark! joining in chorus
The heavens bend o'er us!
The dark night is ending, and dawn has begun."

Here, again, are a few lines from another American poet, the contemplative and lofty-minded Bryant:

"No trumpet blast profaned
The hour in which the Prince of Peace was born;
No bloody streamlet stained
Earth's silent rivers on that sacred morn;
But, o'er the peaceful plain,
The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain."

No one of all the poets has better expressed the real Christmas spirit than one who was not himself primarily a poet, but whose "humble lays", as he calls them, touch the heart very nearly because they came direct from his own great and manly heart. The two stanzas quoted are from Thackeray's "The End of the Play:"

"A gentleman, or old or young!
(Bear kindly with my humble lays;)
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas days;
The shepherds heard it overhead,—
The joyful angels raised it then;
Glory to Heaven on high, it said,
And peace on earth to gentle men!

My song, save this, is little worth;
I lay the weary pen aside;
And wish you health and love and mirth,
As fits the solemn Christmas tide.
As fits the holy Christmas birth,
Be this, good friends, our carol still,—
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth
To men of gentle will."

The child-element in Christmas has been little recognized until our modern days by the poets; indeed it is only in our own Nineteenth century that the child-element has come to play any conspicuous part in literature of any kind. But as Christmas is becoming more and more a children's day, it is fitting that our closing quotation should be one that recognizes this fact, and sets it forth in lovely guise. It is a stanza from Phoebe Cary's "Christmas."

"This happy day, whose risen sun
Shall set not through eternity,—
This holy day when Christ the Lord,
Took on him our humanity,
For little children everywhere
A joyous season still we make,
We bring our precious gifts to them,
Even for the dear child Jesus' sake."

And so we end, with the child whose birth brought into the old, tired world a new hope, a new purpose that has indeed increased throughout the centuries. No worthier theme has inspired poet's pen; and even the short extracts given above may serve to show that our English poets have risen to their theme and "married music to immortal verse" about the Prince of Peace.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Some very attractive illustrated articles appear in the January number of Harper's Magazine. Among these Julian Ralph's account of "The Old Way to Dixie," Poultney Bigelow's narrative of Russian experiences in "Why we Left Russia," and Theodore Child's description of life and scenes in "Proletarian Paris," will enlist the attention of every intelligent reader. Other articles are a paper of personal reminiscences of Tennyson, by Annie Fields, and an article on pensions by Edward P. Waite. The number is rich in fiction, including the opening chapters of two important serials, "Refugees," by A. Conan Doyle, and "Horace Chase," by Constance Fenimore Woolson; an oriental sketch by Henry Van Dyke, "The Story of the Other Wise Man"; a characteristic story by Richard Harding Davis, "The Romance in the Life of Hefty Burke"; a New England sketch, "The Rejected Manuscript," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward; and a laughable farce by W. D. Howells entitled "The Unexpected Guests." The editorial departments contain a variety of inviting features.

As a whole, the number contains more strictly literary matter, and less "useful information," than usual—a fact for which we are duly thankful.

The complete novel of Lippincott's Magazine for January, "A Pacific Encounter," by Mary E. Stickney, is a pleasant tale of emotional adventures, matrimonial aspirations, and misunderstandings which occur on the good Southern Cross on the voyage from Panama to San Francisco. It is illustrated.

The Athletic series is continued in an illustrated article on "Foils and Fencing," by Eugene Van Schaick, captain of the Manhattan Athletic club.

There are three semi-biographical sketches; one, illustrated, by Colin Campbell Cooper, on "A Spanish Painter" (Velasquez); one, by Elisabeth Balister Bates, on "An Old-Time Philadelphian" (Capt. Charles Biddle, 1745-1821); and another, by Alfred Stoddart, on "An Actress and Her Art" (Sydney Armstrong). The two latter are accompanied by portraits.

M. Crofton, in "Men of the Day," describes Emile Zola, Thomas A. Edison and George DuMaurier.

S. L. Bacon contributes a notable short story (illustrated), "Across Dug Gap."

The poetry of the number is by Ina Lillian Peterson, Carrie Blake Morgan, W. L. Shoemaker, Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, and William H. Hayne.

Scribner's Magazine, for January, begins its thirteenth volume and seventh year, for which many important features are announced, some of them making their first appearance in this number. Serial fiction will be a feature of the year, with such writers as Frances Hodgson Burnett, H. C. Bunner, Robert Grant, Harold Frederic, and Miss Elliott, the author of "Jerry." In this number the first part of Mrs. Burnett's serial is given, under the title of "The One I Knew the Best of All," which is a charming bit of autobiography, covering the reminiscences of the author's childhood and youth up to the publication of her first story.

Professor Angelo Heilprin's article is the authoritative account of the Peary relief expedition, and gives a rather new glimpse of Arctic travel in the summer time, showing it to be a delightful yachting excursion in a balmy region of plentiful sunshine and most exhilarating atmosphere.

Of the personal reminiscences and memoirs which will appear during the year, a delightful glimpse is given in the late Marquis de Chambrun's "Recollections of President Lincoln," covering the last few months of the president's life, and culminating with one of the most graphic descriptions of the deathbed scene which has ever been published. This article was written in French soon after the Mr. Lincoln's death, and remained among the Marquis' papers, where it was found at his death, which occurred in September, 1891.

The January number of Godey's—an old magazine which has just taken a new lease of life—presents a complete novel by Gertrude Atherton and a collection of shorter and for the most part very interesting articles by other writers. Among these last may be mentioned one by Mr. A. P. Burbank, the well known elocutionist, on Reading Aloud, as an accomplishment and as a profession, and Christmas in Paris, by Eleanor E. Greatorex, illustrated by the author. The home department is conducted by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, and the book reviews are by John Habberton. As in the old Godey's, the fashions have a prominent place, the department, which is conducted by George E. Lawrence, being fully illustrated.

NOTES.

What would you do if you were a stranger in London, with no money except a million-pound bank note in your pocket, and some good reasons why you were afraid to go to the Bank of England and get it changed? This is the theme of Mark Twain's story, "The £1,000,000 Bank-Note," printed in the January Century.

A paper of unusual importance will appear in an early number of the Century. It is "A Defense of Russia," written by the secretary of the Russian legation at Washington, and presenting the Russian point of view as to certain matters of internal administration which have excited the criticism of the outside world—notably the expulsion of the Jews.

Little, Brown & Co. announce a new and beautifully illustrated library edition of the romances of Alexandre Dumas—those masterpieces of fiction which span more than three centuries of French history. There will be nearly two hundred and fifty superb full-page plates, including etchings, photogravures and engraved portraits. The edition is strictly limited to one thousand numbered sets. The stories will be faithfully translated into English, complete and unabridged, scrupulously following the author's own text. The edition will be carefully printed at the University Press, Cambridge. The size of the volumes, small 8vo, will specially commend itself to all lovers of "editions de luxe" who prefer those which are not cumbersome and can easily be held in the hand. The paper upon which the books are to be printed will be the Enfield hand-made paper, free from glaze, and made from material which will insure the volumes being light and wieldy. Two or more volumes will appear every month. The complete set will comprise forty-eight volumes. Mr. Henley has echoed Thackeray and other noted lovers of the great romancer when he writes: "Dumas remains to the end a prodigy of force and industry, a miracle of cleverness and accomplishment and ease, a type of generous and abundant humanity, a great artist in many varieties of form, a prince of talkers and story-tellers, one of the kings of the stage, a benefactor of his epoch and his kind. . . . He wrought in the right direction, as natural forces must and do. He amused the world for forty years and more: but he also contributed something to the general sum of the world's artistic experience and capacity, and his contribution is of permanent worth and charm. He has left us stories which are models of the enchanting art of narrative. . . . In what language is he not read? And where that he is read is he not loved?"

Old Comedies on the Stage.

Reginald de Koven, in Harper's Weekly.

Sheridan's "Rivals" is almost as old-fashioned in type and treatment as is "The Hunchback," and yet we do not feel with regard to Sir Anthony Absolute and Mrs. Malaprop, or still less, Bob Acres, the same uneasy consciousness of an almost undefinable want of reality which suggests itself to us in seeing Sir Thomas Clifford, Julia, or Master Walter. Throughout the performance of "The Hunchback," as given by Mr. Daly's players, one could not get rid of this feeling of unreality, as if the whole play was make-believe, and the actors themselves felt it to be so. While not being exactly out of the pictures neither the actions nor motives of the personages or of the dramatist as there interpreted carried any conviction. This may be due to the play itself, or to the players themselves; more probably, however, to the latter. It requires, indeed, unusual versatility on the part of actors familiar with the slap-dash, rough-cut methods of modern farce-comedy to suddenly assume the repose and finish of method which are requisite for an adequate delineation of the characters of these old comedies. As a matter of fact, the school of acting which not only interpreted, but which may be said to have been the primal cause of such comedies, has now almost entirely disappeared. With that spirit of existence which hustles, bustles, and worries through life at railroad speed as a predominating influence, it was inevitable almost that it should so disappear. At the present time we are content to dispense with a great deal of refinement and a great many of the amenities of life so long as that life shall be brisk and full of action. In other words, we prefer movement, continuous, spirited, and unflagging, to repose, however graceful or artistic. It is doubtful, at the present day whether the material could be gathered together for an absolutely faithful reproduction of these old comedies. But while we are thus liable to miss much of the finish and detail, we can still secure a pretty faithful reproduction, at least of outline, and, what is more to the point, enjoy it; for Mr. Daly's revival of "The Hunchback" is certainly most enjoyable.

A SONG OF KRISS KRINGLE'S TREE.

Kriss Kringle's bells are jingling,
The frosty air is tingling,
All silvery sounds are mingling,
This merry, merry day.
With many a fleecy feather,
The snow-flakes dance together;
Here comes Kriss Kringle's weather,
In good Kriss Kringle's way.

Kriss Kringle's measures tripping,
Kriss Kringle's sweetness sipping,
The while his gifts we're clipping
From brave Kriss Kringle's tree,
We set the candles burning,
Like stars and planets turning,
And every dream and yearning
There satisfied we see.

Alone and solitary,
Aloof from elf and fairy,
It grew in forests airy
Through many a season dim—
To reach its day of glory,
When winter woods were hoary,
To hear Kriss Kringle's story,
And dear Kriss Kringle's hymn.

O tree that wearies never!
O tree that charms us ever!
O tree that lives forever!
The blessed Christmas tree!
Where love and kindness blending
Round up the year's fair ending,
There heaven's own beauty lending,
Behold Kriss Kringle's tree.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

AN OLD LOVE LETTER.

The flying years, the silent years,
Swept o'er this safely hidden page,
Till Time, that deep-sunk mystery clears,
Gives me the dateless heritage.

Where beat the heart, where burnt the brain,
That all this pain and passion felt?
On leaves defaced by mould and stain,
The secret of a life is spelt.

Why rashly lift, why rudely rend,
The softening veil that Death and Time,
Conspiring Life with Art to blend,
Have hung between her soul and mine?

Enough to know, enough to feel
That one immortal bliss endures;
The love these ardent words reveal
May haply mirror mine—or yours.

—Margaret Crosby, in the January Scribner.

The Trinidad rolling mill is doing a business of from $700 to $900, daily, and about 50,000 pounds of iron are bought and sold each month. The mill property, together with the capital employed, makes a cash representation of $80,000.

SOCIETY'S DOINGS.

SOME OF THE MERRY-MAKINGS OF THE CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Many People are Spending the Holidays with Friends in the East—Those Who Attended the Denver Club Ball—Other Social Events.

Affairs in the social world the past week have been very quiet owing to Christmas. Everybody has been busy preparing for Christmas, purchasing and making presents, or arranging little family gatherings. The coming week has a number of notable entertainments announced, and no doubt many were saving themselves for the anticipated round of gayeties.

Mr. W. H. Collin is spending a few days in Aspen.

The S. S. S. S. dancing club will begin a series of six dancing parties Saturday evening next.

Dr. J. T. Crozier Griffith of Philadelphia, arrived in the city Friday for a visit with his family.

Miss Inez Fields will leave early in January for a trip to California, to be absent several months.

Mrs. Henry C. Lowe is arranging a childrens' party for the holiday week in honor of her little ones.

President W. F. Slocum of Colorado College arrived home yesterday from a three weeks trip in eastern cities.

Mrs. E. C. Bacon will give an afternoon tea to morrow at Montgomery hall. Only the younger set are invited.

Mr. J. Irvine Scott left on Saturday for Philadelphia. He will spend the holidays visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Whitbeck announces a children's party for next Wednesday evening. The dancing will be concluded at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Varker returned from their wedding trip on Monday last and are at their home on San Rafael street.

Mr. Joseph McCoombs, who has spent the past five years in Italy, is expected to return to his home in this city in February.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon of North Cascade avenue will entertain with a dancing party the evening of the third of January.

Mr. Le Roy McKim, a young son of Dr. McKim of Trinity church, New York, is spending the winter in the city in charge of a tutor.

Mrs. E. R. Buckman is enjoying a visit from her son, Mr. H. S. Buckman, a lumber merchant of Tres Piedras, N. M. He will remain during the holidays.

Mr. Clarence Sherman, son of Mr. L. J. Sherman, and Miss Frances Caldwell of San Bernardino, Cal., were married in the latter city last Thursday.

Mr. R. B. Owens, of Connecticut one of the electricians of the World's Fair, arrived in the city Thursday evening on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Monteith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hagerman and Messrs. Percy and Bert Hagerman left for the east Wednesday evening, in Mr. Hagerman's private car, to spend Christmas.

Mr. Reginald Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Parsons, is at home from New Mexico, where he is employed in surveying. He will remain during the holidays.

The Cheyenne Mountain Country club yesterday purchased of Knox and Williams a very fine Mehlin upright grand piano, in antique oak case, with oxidized silver panels.

Mrs. Mary Riley Smith, author of "Sometime" and other poems, has been sojourning at the Alta Vista for a number of weeks, occupied with compiling a volume of her works.

Mr. P. K. Pattison, superintendent of the city schools, will discuss the question of "Free Text Books" at the state meeting of teachers to be held in Denver next Wednesday.

Senator-elect Reddy of Manitou goes to Denver on Monday to take up his residence during the session of the legislature. He will have his headquarters at the Brown Palace hotel.

Miss Keith of Manitou, the artist, has painted a picture of "Portia," as a Christmas present for Hon. J. F. Vaile, of Denver, as a slight recognition of his services in a law case in which she was interested.

Mr. W. P. Bonbright left on Wednesday for Philadelphia to spend the holidays with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Bonbright hope to occupy their splendid new home on Cascade avenue soon after the new year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tansill gave a box party at the opera house Monday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Tucker, Miss Leah Ehrich, Miss Ella Tucker and Mr. Cohen.

Mr. J. S. Stevens reached the city on Sunday last and remained a few days the guest of friends. Mr. Stevens, much to the regret of his friends, will not spend the winter in Colorado Springs but goes to the south of Europe.

The ladies of the city who gave such a successful and delightful reception to young men at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last year are arranging for another event of the same sort to take place January 2. It will undoubtedly be a very pleasant affair.

A pleasant box party at the operatic production of "Miss Helyett," Monday evening, was composed of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Monteith, Mrs. Campeau, Miss Anderson, Miss Morley and Mr. J. Irvine Scott.

Two dancing parties are announced for the young people in the near future. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lunt will entertain next Thursday evening, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert, the Thursday following.

The Christmas exercises at the free kindergarten in the Lincoln annex on Thursday afternoon, were well attended by the ladies interested in the work, as well as by the parents of the children. The exercises were delightful throughout and illustrated very clearly the value of the kindergarten to the children.

An attempt is being made to secure the celebrated Lehman Quartette for a concert in this city. The quartette is at present in Denver where it has given great pleasure to the music lovers of that city. A guarantee of $175 is necessary. Mr. Walter Paris has the matter in charge and will receive applications for tickets.

The El Paso club ball will occur on the evening of January 5. Each subscriber is to receive three tickets in addition to his own, which may be distributed among friends not residents of the city, unless they are members of the club.

A pleasant social event of the past week was the musical given by Mr. and Mrs. Otis Stafford Johnson, Friday evening, at their home on North Tejon street. There was a large attendance, and a programme of rare excellence was given. Among the musicians who participated were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Fields, Miss Noyes and Mr. J. A. Doubleday.

The ball given by the Denver club Friday evening was a splendid affair. The Denver club has a magnificent club house, a large and wealthy membership and is prepared to entertain in a royal manner. There was a large attendance of Colorado Springs society people. Among those present from this city were Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Edsall, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall, Miss Metcalf, Miss Lamborn, Miss Knap, Miss Solly, Miss Hollister, and Mr. John H. Proudfit, Mr. W. H. Collin, Mr. John Hunt, Mr. Arthur Baker and Mr. Clarence Edsall.

The following gentlemen have been introduced at the El Paso club during the past week: J. K. Murphy, W. C. Campbell, Pueblo; R. R. Hightower, Nashville, Tenn.; Elliot C. Cowden, New York; Edmund P. Cooke, Virginia; C. W. Darrow, Glenwood; W. A. Boland; W. F. Kamp, West Cliff; D. B. Ellis, Denver; H. S. Buckman, Tres Piedras, N. M.; W. F. Bullens, Portland; R. B. Owens, Lincoln, Neb.; Thos. McKean, S. W. Keith, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Trimble, Leadville; Le Roy McKim, New York.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent at the Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 24.—The mill being erected by the French syndicate will not be completed before the commencement of March from present indications, although a large force of men are at work upon it. The mill will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000, and will be by far the most complete mill of the kind in every particular in the camp when completed.

The Strong lode, situated on Wilson creek, which was lately sold is among the shippers of the camp. The new owners are stated to be pleased with their purchase and a large force of men has been put to work. A car load of ore has just been shipped.

Mr. J. A. Jones, to whom the board of trustees granted the franchise for water works, has supplied systems for Lafayette, Lyons, Berthoud, Lamar and Highlands, all in this state. The Michigan Pipe company have bound themselves by contract to have the system completed by April 15. Water is to be obtained from Beaver creek at a point 1200 feet above the town. There is no better water and the supply is sufficient for a town of 50,000.

The Golden Rule and Morgan lodes, located in Arequa gulch, have been consolidated, and bonded and leased to E. H. Gruber for $7500.

At a depth of eighty feet on the Burns lode a vein of grayish white quartz has been uncovered, which carries considerable free gold. The claim is being worked under bond and lease by William Brooks, and has proved a rich property.

Claim jumpers have jumped the Brooklyn lode on Bull hill, belonging to J. Dolan and others.

Mrs. Virginia Parker has sold a fourth interest in the May Mazeppa lode at Cripple Creek for $250. J. A. Truelove has sold a quarter interest in the same lode to E. R. Shaul for $500.

The C. C. E. company has received its patents on their claims.

The Lawrence Gold Mining and Milling company's 20-stamp mill will be completed in about ten days and will treat ores from different mines.

A new strike was made on Mill Saw creek a few days ago that assayed $7 per ton.

The Sweet company are stoping and shipping ore.

W. Martin, whose marriage was recently announced, came to the camp a few months ago a poor man. He and his brother now own the Summit mine and are estimated to be worth $85,000.

Assays of $283 have been received by the owners of the Tiger lode in Arequa gulch.

A fine vein has just been uncovered in the Black Hawk lode on Bull mountain which is owned by Ben Daniels. Recent assays show $96 to the ton.

The Deer Horn No. 1 is shipping over a carload a day to the smelters. The parties who own this property will build a stamp mill early in the spring to treat their low grade output, of which there are thousands of tons in sight. All ore shipped to Kokomo since the present owners, Messrs. Lee, Wiley and Byron, took charge of the property has averaged very high.

It is evident that there are more miners at present in active work in the mines than at any previous date in the annals of the camp, and more ore being treated by the mills or sent to the smelters. There is an unmistakeable air of life pervading the town, and this applies not only to Fremont but to Barry, Lawrence, Mound City and the other rising hamlets which sprung into existence with the inauguration of this camp. The growth of the town in a westerly direction is very remarkable, the buildings on the Freeman placer constituting in themselves quite a little township. The sale of town lots in Arequa lately has been very noticeable, and some good buildings are going up in this promising town site. The town is 50 per cent. better than might have been expected from appearances last summer, and new businesses are being daily started. Rents stand at a good figure and fine new warehouses are being erected to meet the growing demand. There is little prospecting being done, owing to the snow, which remains on the hills, especially on the northern slopes, but the weather has been all that could be desired. Contrary to what might have been expected the approach of the Christmas holidays is accompanied by increased animation in the camp, a large number of fresh arrivals is noticeable and much activity in business is reported by the principal large firms.

The Moose claim was lately purchased by John E. Smith, J. B. Glasser and Ward Hunt of W. J. Bonta for $150.

The Shirtoff lode is included in the group controlled by the Barker Mining and Milling company and immediately adjoins the Pharmacist on Bull mountain. A great deal of development work has been done on the Shirtoff; the shaft has been sunk to a great depth and work will be pushed during the coming months. The ore is claimed to resemble that of the Pharmacist.

The McArthur-Forrest mill which will adopt the cyanide process of treating ores is almost completed and will be running at full capacity within a few days. This mill will treat about forty tons a day, and is located at the junction of Squaw gulch and Cripple creek.

Death of Miss Sadie Rodgers.

Miss Sadie E. Rodgers of Springfield, Ohio, who spent last winter in Colorado Springs, and with her sister, Miss Frances Rodgers, made many friends, died at her home on Dec. 16. The Springfield Republic-Times says: "She was a woman of refined taste and liberal culture, endowed with every grace of a womanly Christian character, and filled her place in the hearts of a typical home circle, and of a relationship that is one of the oldest, most extensive and prominent in the city."

A pleasant incident in the Christmas festivities occurred at The Gazette office last evening. The employees presented Mr. J. M. Bolton, the superintendent of the job department, a handsome gold hunting case stem winding watch. The watch is of the Waltham pattern with the best works to be obtained. The case is handsomely figured. On the inside face was the following inscription: "Presented to J. M. Bolton by the Employees of The Gazette, Dec. 25, 1892." A pleasant letter accompanied the gift. Mr. Bolton is The Gazette's oldest employee, having been connected with the paper ever since it was started in 1872, and the present was a mark of appreciation of his fellow-workmen.

The particulars of the accident to John Kelly, the section boss at Edgerton, were learned yesterday for the first time. It appears that Kelly had been drinking and attempted to jump on a moving train, but stumbled and fell under the wheels. A leg and an arm were cut off and when found he was bleeding profusely. He was placed on a train with the intention of taking him to the railroad hospital at Salida, but died by the time the train reached Pueblo. The body will be brought here and Coroner Marlow will conduct an investigation. The deceased was a member of Sacito lodge, A. O. U. W., of this city.

Mr. Bert Smith, the popular driver of one of Crumley Brothers' hacks, was married in Denver on Wednesday last to Miss Maggie Moody of that city. Mr. Smith and bride arrived in the city last evening and to-day he will be receiving the congratulations of his friends.

It is expected that the Stratton viaduct will be sufficiently completed to allow the electric cars to pass over by Saturday next. The grading is being pushed rapidly.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The Christmas Celebrations at the Churches Last Night.

GOOD THINGS FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Sutton Surprised—Their Twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary Pleasantly Remembered by Their Friends.

Four of the churches and Sunday schools of the city celebrated Christmas last night. Much interest was taken in the exercises and all four of the sacred edifices were well filled.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the First Baptist church the exercises commenced at 6:30 o'clock. After the usual exercises in the church the sliding doors dividing the Sunday school were thrown open and a pretty sight met the wondering gaze of the children. On the south side of the building a large imitation brick chimney had been erected. This was about 10 feet high but the chimney was continued up several feet further with the aid of boxes containing candy and popcorn. Each child belonging to the Sunday school received a package and an orange after which all repaired to the dining room and had an hour of fun and frolic.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

At the Christian church an appreciative audience was in attendance and the literary portion of the programme was well received. The recitation by Pearl Robertson, the selections by the Mandolin club and the solos by Miss Martin and Mr. George were all well applauded. Santa Claus, from an imitation snow house, distributed to the children, candy, nuts and oranges.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The exercises at the United Presbyterian church consisted of singing by members of the Sunday school and recitations. A brick chimney had been built in the southeast corner of the church, each brick being a box of candy which Santa Claus distributed to the little ones together with fruits.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL.

An attractive programme was carried out by the scholars of the Second Congregational church, consisting of recitations and singing. After the completion of the literary portion of the programme, the names of the children were called and presents were handed them from two large Christmas trees which occupied the east side of the church.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

At the First M. E. Sunday school there was an attractive programme rendered. The children sang, two recitations were given, the Band band played and a mixed chorus gave a selection. When Santa Claus came, and with the assistance of a fairy, turned each brick of the big chimney into a present for the children and made them all happy. A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of a handsome rocker to the pastor, Rev. H. E. Warner, on behalf of the congregation. Dr. J. R. Robinson made a felicitous address of presentation and the pastor made an apt response.

Christmas at the Baptist Church.

The recognition of the day began on Saturday when Assistant-pastor Hart was busy distributing toys and other gifts for the benefit of many. On Sunday the church was appropriately decorated and the pastor preached in the morning on the meaning of Christmas, emphasizing the time as one of gladness and exaltation of childhood. Three candidates were baptized. At the pastor's suggestion at the close of the service everybody greeted his neighbor in the pews and wished him "Merry Christmas." Many hearts were cheered by the act. The singing of Mr. Slote and the male quartette was admirable. At night a Sunday school concert entitled "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh" attracted a very large audience. The music was led by Prof. Bach, Mr. Doubleday serving as organist, and was plentiful and varied. Selections by the male chorus, mixed chorus, ladies choir, boys choir, girls choir, and school were rendered. Recitations by boys and girls and an interesting exercise by the primary department occupied the hour. Pastors Montague and Hart made short talks. The collection was for foreign missions. On Monday morning the church was a scene of happy activity. For several years the school and congregation have bought supplies at Christmas times for distribution among the worthy. Fowls, flour, clothing, groceries, etc., were scattered about, and deacons and deaconesses were hurrying to and from the church on their errands of distribution. Generous donations, unsolicited, from Wilbur & Wolfe, R. H. Hilhouse and the "Famous" shoe store added to the stock. Many hearts were made happy. Some six tons of coal were also offered, which will be sent out to-day.

A Silver Wedding.

Christmas day has a two-fold meaning to Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Sutton. In addition to the usual celebration they are always reminded of the fact that on that day the anniversary of their marriage rolls around. It was just twenty-five years on this Christmas day since the twain became one.

A box came around by express last night labelled "California" and Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were in the interesting process of opening it when the door opened and in came a whole host of friends. They had been waiting in Mr. Joshua Sumner's house for Mr. and Mrs. Sutton to get fairly engrossed in the opening process. They continued to come until the entire parlors were full and then the gifts were displayed. There was a very handsome plush cabinet containing pearl and silver knives, spoons, forks, ladles, in fact, nearly all one could wish for in housekeeping, all in silver with gold lining. Outside the cabinet were some spoons from friends in Wisconsin, a dainty silver watch, a salad spoon and forks, nut picks, spoons and various other useful articles. They made a very handsome display as they rested upon Mr. Sutton's dining table.

The company proceeded to spend a pleasant hour in congratulating Mr. Sutton and his better half, in partaking of refreshments and in social conversation.

The cards upon the gifts bore the following inscription: "Twenty-fifth anniversary, Christmas, 1892. Many happy returns," and was signed as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Seldomridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Seldomridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGovney, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howbert, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilluly, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Will Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Everleth, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Lute Perkins, Professor and Mrs. Strieby, Mr. B. F. Crowell, Mr. O. H. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Barnes, Mr. W. H. McIntyre, Mr. C. E. Van Cott, Miss Bachelor, Miss Wadleigh, Mrs. Burr.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

The Annual Report Shows Continued Prosperity.

The annual report of the Rio Grande Western Railway company just issued, for the year ending June 30, 1892, shows the following facts:

Gross earnings $2,643,924.51; (increase over previous year of 12.67 per cent). Operating expenses $1,668,335.43; (increase of 15.05 per cent.) Net earnings $975,589.08; (increase of 8.86 per cent). Fixed charges, including taxes, insurance, rentals, etc., were $644,138.80, leaving a profit for the year, subject to division, of $331,450.28.

Four quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent each were paid on the preferred stock, and the surplus remaining was $206,454.93. The length of line completed November 1, was 513.85 miles, as against 407 June 30, 1891; through earnings were 25.58 per cent as against 20.4 per cent. the previous year; and the local earnings 74.42 per cent. as against 79.6 per cent. the previous year.

To meet the requirements of the heavy traffic in 1893, $430,555.03 have been expended for new rolling stock and other improvements. To meet this expense, $400,000 were borrowed at 5 per cent. The maintenance of the roadway, including new bridges, etc., amounted to nearly one-fourth of the total operating expenses. The speed of trains has been increased, the passenger mileage is 19 per cent. and the freight mileage 17 per cent. greater than the previous year.

For the four months from June 30 to October 30, the net earnings were $395,000, and there remains, after deducting all charges, and also the quarterly dividend paid Nov. 1, a surplus on the four months' business of $81,000. The road is now in first-rate condition for handling the expected heavy traffic of the exposition year; and as the charges for the preparation of increased facilities have already in large part been met, the profits for the next year should show a decided increase. Concerning the present operation of the Inter State Commerce act, the report says:

"It is experience of our line, and of all its connections and neighbors, during the past year, is more than ever convincing that if the United States government and people wish to really secure the objects sought by the passage of the inter-state commerce law, it should be amended to authorize some form of agreement for the distribution of traffic between the roads. The present system is a mockery, and directly promotes the discrimination between shippers and localities which it was intended to prevent. It favors the restless and bargaining trader, and the unscrupulous or reckless railway and its traffic officials, at the expense of the fair-minded shipper and honest railway official who aim to comply with its provisions. It encourages and has increased the secret cutting of rates, to meet the competition of which honest lines are unable as before to make open reduction, for fear of the injurious effect upon their local trade. Both in this way and by its manifest tendency to foster the consolidation of independent lines, and the concentration of power, therefore, in fewer hands, it seems admirably fitted to produce exactly the opposite effects from its announced purposes. If those charged with its execution ever expect to get any evidence against an offending line, and the favored shipper with whom it colludes, it is not likely to be through the testimony of either of these parties, and will certainly not be in writing, as no scrap of written engagement passes in such negotiations. Innocent lines, although perfectly aware of what is going on to their injury, hesitate to make permanent enemies of large shippers by entering complaint against rival roads in whose transgression these favored customers are for the time being partners.

The Clark and Moore Case.

Messrs. G. E. Clark and J. K. Moore were recently discharged in a Denver court on a charge of embezzling money from A. E. Carlton and the Colorado Commission company.

Messrs. Carlton and Edsall were interviewed yesterday in regard to the case. They stated that Clark and Moore have paid all claims involved in the several civil suits instituted to recover money embezzled; they also paid attorneys' fees and expenses.

In the criminal cases the district attorney asked that the cases be dismissed, and in compliance with his request Judge Simmonds dismissed them. In doing so he said: "I take this opportunity of saying that I think the defendants have reason to congratulate themselves that the district attorney has seen fit to return what might be termed a Scotch verdict, 'Not guilty, but don't do it again.' It certainly is a very narrow escape for the defendants in that case. I am informed that the defendants are about to depart from Denver and I sincerely hope that wherever they may be in the future they will not allow their cupidity to get the better of their judgment or of their desire to do what is right and honest with their fellow men."

Messrs. Carlton and Edsall stated that they did not have the time nor could they afford the money to prosecute the cases further. They also stated that Clark and Moore came to this city a few days ago and acknowledged to Mr. Carlton that the charges preferred against them were true.

A State Kindergarten.

Denver News.

No change in the state constitution is necessary to make the kindergarten a part of the public school system of Colorado. All that is needed is an amendment to an existing statute permitting school boards to provide necessary means for the instruction of children between 3 and 6 years of age, and this will unquestionably be done by the Ninth General Assembly.

The Elk Mountain company, it is announced, has gotten "on its pins" again, and is preparing to commence business on the first of the new year with a prospect of pushing the road to completion. It is claimed that the company has succeeded in raising the funds, all that will be required for the construction and equipment of the line.—Denver News.

A RARE SCARABAEUS.

How a Denver Man Got it From an Egyptian Sheik.

One of the rarest and most valuable specimens of Egyptology in the world, adorns the finger of Thornton Woodbury, one of the officials of the Colorado Coal and Iron company whose office is in the Boston block, Denver.

The relic is a Scarabaeus, taken from the heart of the mummy of Thotmes, grandson of Rameses II, the Pharaoh of the oppression and son of Menephtah, Pharaoh of the exodus. The Scarabaeus is a mottled green stone, the composition of which is a mystery, even to experts in such matters. It is about the size of an ordinary amethyst and in shape, it is a perfectly carved image of the Sacred Beetle of the regime of Seti I, Rameses II, Menephtah and Thotmes. On the under side is the coat of arms of Thotmes, a bee and a winged staff.

The story of Mr. Woodbury's securing this relic is an interesting one. There is in Egypt a cast-iron law, prohibiting the taking of genuine antiquities out of the country and Dr. Brugsch, chief of the museum of antiquities in Cairo, is the sole authority in the matter. If he grants a permit to a traveler to leave Egypt with genuine relics in his possession, the entire legal machinery of the Khedive's domain stops until the traveler is well out of the east. If, on the other hand he has no permit, his booty is sure to be confiscated and he is fortunate if he doesn't languish for a while in Cairo.

Mr. Woodbury's particular specimen of the Scarabaei came to him in a peculiar way and when he showed it to Dr. Brugsch, the latter went into ecstacies over it and tried all the moral suasion in his power to get possession of it for the Cairo museum. Mr. Woodbury wanted it too and succeeded in inducing Dr. Brugsch to grant him a permit to take it out of the country with him. According to Dr. Brugsch's history of the relic, there is a great deal of interest attached to the finding of it.

RIFLING THE PHARAOH'S TOMBS.

In the winter of 1889, the Egyptian government was satisfied that about all the existing genuine relics had been located and disposed of. The Sarcophagi of the Rameses family had been found ages ago, but the whereabouts of the mummy cases had never been ascertained. About that time Dr. Brugsch learned that three Arabs living in Thebes had been disposing of genuine relics to travelers at Luxor and Assouan. He sent his agent out and found the stories were true. Then he set to work to trap the Arabs. Thebes is called the "city of the dead." Three thousand years ago it was a prosperous town, but the Nile, in a caprice, changed her course, and Luxor became the town, everybody leaving Thebes. The three Arabs took advantage of this fact and made Thebes their headquarters. They had discovered the well dug in the mountains, where the Egyptians had secreted the mummies of Seti I, Rameses II, Thotmes, and the Princess Amena-Amenata upon the invasion of the Assyrians. There was nothing left to mark the place, the Assyrians never found it and in time the secret died and the mummies were never found until these Arabs ran across them. When Dr. Brugsch discovered the place he removed the mummy cases, mummies, papyri, jewels and relics to Cairo. He found, however, that a considerable quantity of jewels and relics were missing, but he never was able to locate them. He found, however, that the mummy of Menephtah, the son of Rameses II, was not with the rest of the family and he has accepted this as a final proof of the theory that Menephtah was swallowed up in the Red Sea during the exodus.

ON A RELIC HUNT.

Mr. Woodbury learned all this history and then set out on his hunt for relics. He went up the Nile as far as Assouan but finding nothing there, he went back to Luxor. Taking a boat one day, he rowed across the river and proceeded to Thebes. There he made the acquaintance of an old Sheik. Through the cementing properties of Egyptian cigarettes and good cognac, supplied by the wily American, the two became fast friends. During the next two weeks the American and his Arab friend were almost inseparable, but no word was ever spoken concerning the mummies or relics and the man from Denver gradually gained the confidence of the suspicious old Sheik.

DIPLOMACY TRIUMPHANT

Finally the day came to say farewell, and Mr. Woodbury had a chance to show how good a politician he was. He had noticed on several occasions that the Arab had been casting covetous eyes on a walking stick that he carried. It was a cheap bamboo affair, for which Woodbury had paid a shilling or two in Cairo. He told the Arab that he was about to leave. He had learned to respect the Sheik greatly and his sorrow at parting was deep and sincere. But he could not go without first saying farewell, and was very anxious that the Sheik should have something for him as a present, a keepsake, a remembrance. Wasn't there something? Would the Sheik name it? Anything! He would be only too glad to give him something.

The Arab fell into the trap, and since the European (all white men are Europeans) insisted, he would accept, though with some reluctance, the cane that Mr. Woodbury carried. The gift was made at once, the cognac produced and their friendship again cemented. Still no word about relics. At last the Sheik not to be outdone, first pledged the American to absolute secrecy, while in Egypt, and brought forth a little box. From the bottom of it he brought out a little stone covered with dirt and blood. To Mr. Woodbury's eyes, it was valueless and he told the Sheik so. The latter was hurt, but with many earnest protestations he assured Mr. Woodbury that, should the search all Africa, he could never find another stone like it. Mr. Woodbury accepted the stone. Then they parted.

On his return to Cairo Mr. Woodbury showed the stone to Dr. Brugsch, from whom he learned its history as given above. On reaching Vienna he had the sacred beetle set in a ring, and wears to-day the rarest, most curious, and most valuable scarabaeus in the world.

The information has been given this paper that a new colonization company is about to be organized in Alamosa for the purpose of inducing Dutch farmers to come to come to this valley. It is understood that W. C. van Busselcorp will be president of the new company, Dr. Minders general manager and W. G. Hamilton secretary and treasurer. The reason for the violent attack that is being made on Messrs. van der Hoogt and Zootman is now apparent.—Alamosa Independent-Journal.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent at the Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 27.—It would seem as if the resources of the camp are far from being fully ascertained even at its present stage of development. Your correspondent was shown this morning a beautiful specimen of fine colored marble which was taken from beds on Wilson creek, not three miles from the town. The specimens in question were fully equal in appearance to the Carrara article and will probably command a high commercial value.

Messrs. Roudebush have filed a deed with the county clerk transferring the Deer Horn lode No. 2 which is only a fraction, and all right and title to those parts of the location known as the Aristo lodes Nos. 1 and 2 and the Adams placer to Arthur Wilky, Latham E. Byron, Sam N. Lee, Thomas F. Walsh, David S. Wegg and Amos Henderson.

Mr. Stratton of the Washington mine states that he is about to begin sinking a shaft on the Washington 200 feet. It is hard to understand how so little has been done with this property, which appears from external evidence to be a valuable one.

Work on the new machine shop on Myers avenue is being rapidly pushed, and in less than two weeks will have the necessary machinery in place for their business.

The Strong mine, which was recently sold for $60,000 to Colorado Springs parties, is a regular shipper. The ore is not very high grade, the best returns so far not yielding more than $50 per ton net. Still the vein is in the neighborhood of twelve feet wide, the pay streak about two feet, and the balance will yield handsomely when treated at the mill.

The tunnel of the Railway Conductors Mining company calls for attention, it has been driven to a length of about three hundred feet and cuts through a good mineral formation. The location of the company's claims is as good as any, and machinery for the plant to be erected on their property is being shipped from the east.

The vein on the Clara D. is of extraordinary width and already promises to be a rich producer. A fine shaft house is being erected and a large force is employed on this property. Few claims in the camp have shown up so well at so inconsiderable a depth as the Clara D., which is one of the Jeff Davis group. The St. Charles lode on Bull mountain is being rapidly developed and promises to become a good mine as greater depth is gained.

Good accounts are being received of the Ida May and Little Clara lodes, which are also being rapidly developed.

J. T. Kerza, assistant superintendent of construction for the Postal Telegraph company, is in the camp. He states that their new line will be in here by Jan. 10.

MORE POSTOFFICE ROOM.

Additional Accommodations Made Necessary by Increasing Business.

Colorado Springs is at last to have increased postoffice facilities. A contract was signed yesterday by which Mrs. Robertson, owner of the Robertson block, leases to the government the room now occupied by the J. D. O'Haire, clothing house adjoining the present postoffice building.

The business of the postoffice has increased over 10 per cent. during the past year and the various departments were greatly cramped for lack of room. The change from the old quarters on the east side of Tejon street to the corner of Huerfano was a change for the better, but there was still too little room.

The newly leased room is about the size of the present postoffice and will give ample room for the postmaster, clerks and carriers. It is probable that the money order, registry and other departments will be moved into the new room. Arched doorways will be cut in the partition, giving easy access to both rooms. The carriers and railway clerks are now confined in one small room. With the new departure they will have twice the space.

In its new quarters the postoffice will be as well housed and have as good facilities as that of any city in the west of the size of Colorado Springs.

The change will be made in a very few weeks, just as soon as Mr. O'Haire completes invoicing.

Trades' Assembly Resolutions.

At the regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Trades' Assembly, held Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Trouble has for some time been brewing between the firm of McMahon & Moffatt, merchant tailors of this city, and the local branch of the Journeyman Tailors' union; and

Whereas, The Tailors' union has for good and sufficient reasons withdrawn its men and the good-will of the union from the said firm; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Colorado Springs Trades Assembly heartily indorse the action of the Tailors' union and ask the co operation of all union men and union sympathizers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of this city and Colorado City.

Messrs. Miller Bros. of this city have sold their drug business on South Tejon street to Tamm & Accolarius, of Leadville, and the stock is now being invoiced. It is thought the stock will invoice nearly $10,000. The new firm are the owners of a wholesale drug house in Leadville. Mr. Tamm will conduct the Leadville business. Mr. Accolarius will remove with his family to this city. The Messrs. Miller will devote their time to their mining interests.

Another Handsome Residence.

Mr. E. W. Tansill, who is widely known throughout the country on account of his mammoth cigar factories in Chicago and New York, and who has made Colorado Springs his home off and on for the last four years, has definitely decided to locate here permanently. Yesterday Mr. Tansill purchased a fine lot in Audley Place, on North Cascade avenue, and it is his intention to begin in the near future the erection of a handsome residence. Mr. Tansill after trying almost every climate in the United States and Europe has decided that Colorado Springs is the proper place for him and his family. This decision has been reached largely on account of the benefit derived by his wife from her last year's residence here. Mr. Tansill is fully convinced that there is no other town that possesses so many natural and artificial advantages as Colorado Springs.

The body of the section boss, John Kelley, who was killed near Edgerton, Saturday night, arrived in the city yesterday. It is now in the undertaking rooms awaiting the disposal of relatives in the east. Kelley was a member of the Order of Railway Foremen and carried $1,000 insurance in that order. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The A. O. U. W. lodgemen state that Kelley was not a member of the order as stated, having been expelled.

Mr. O. F. Thum of Thum Brothers, job printers of Pueblo, has been appointed by the secretary-of-state elect to the position of state measurer of printing. Mr. Thum is a man of ability and experience in the printing business, and the appointment is generally commended. Mr. Thum will probably accept the appointment.

Rev. J. P. Lucas will conclude his pastorate at the Christian church next Sunday, preaching morning and evening. Mr. Lucas has arranged to work under the Colorado State Board of the Christian church in building up churches in small localities and in otherwise increasing the usefulness of the denomination.

Andrew J. Templeton of Woodland Park and Arthur J. Sanford of Falcon, both appeared before the clerk of the district court yesterday and made final proof on their pre-emption claims.

Wait and See.

John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Young People.

It's a great thing, Jimmieboy, when you don't know what to do and can't find any one to tell you, to sit down and do nothing, because if you did something you'd be likely to find out afterwards that it was the wrong thing. When I was young, in the days when I was what I used to be, I once read a poem that has lingered with me ever since. It was called "Wait and See," and this is the way it went:

'When you are puzzled what to do,
And no one's nigh to help you out;
You'll find it for the best that you
Should wait until Time gives the clew,
And then your business go about:
Of this there is no doubt.

'Just see the cow! She never knows
What's going to happen next, so she
Contented 'mongst the daisies goes
In clover from her head to toes,
From care and trouble ever free;
She simply waits, you see.

'The horse, unlike the cow, in fear
Jumps to and fro at maddest rate,
Tears down the street, both snort and rear,
And knocks the wagon out of gear—
And just because he does not wait
His woes accumulate.

'D. Crockett, famous in the past,
The same sage thought hath briefly wed
To words that must forever last
Wherever haply they be cast;
"Be sure you're right, then go ahead,"
That's what D. Crockett said.'"

A Word to Office Seekers.

From Harper's Weekly.

To all young men who contemplate a journey to Washington for the purpose of securing employment, the best advice is, don't. The humblest situation in a mercantile house where the pecuniary reward is small, where the hours are long, and where the labor is hard, is better in the end than a government clerkship. One way lie opportunities for advancement, for the utilization and final reward of every talent and all the energy that the young man possesses. The other way lie hopelessness, drudgery, stagnation.

Many a poor man seeks a government clerkship in order that he may earn his support while he is studying his profession. He is playing with fire. He is taking up as a staff that which is likely to become necessary to him as a crutch. He is in danger of discovering, when his profession is learned, that he has not the moral courage to drop his government stipend. It would have been infinitely better—it might have been his making—if he had toiled for scantier dollars in a manlier way.

The government clerk drags out a monotonous existence, dreary, unpromising of advancement, and if he is not turned out in his old age, to linger on through his few remaining years in poverty, he is one of the most fortunate of his kind.

There is no services that so destroys the latent energies and kills the hope as that of a government clerk. Young men who think they have the elements of success in them should avoid it as they would the plague.

A New Delivery Scheme.

New York Press.

Major J. B. Harlow, postmaster of St. Louis, submitted two years ago to the Post Office department at Washington a plan for utilizing street cars in the delivery of mail. The first trial of this scheme was made a few days ago in St. Louis on one of the electric cars in operation in that city.

The mail car is twenty-eight feet long, and is fitted up much as the regular railroad mail cars are arranged. Stations were established along the route at which postmen were waiting with the mail they had collected in each district. This was sorted on the car and distributed along the route at such points as the addresses called for, each postman being given a bundle of mail for delivery as soon as he delivered the bundle he had collected. In several instances letters collected at one stop were postmarked ready for delivery at the next.

A postal card mailed at Seventeenth and Wash streets was collected by the carrier at 9:30 o'clock, reached the car at 9:55, was turned over to the carrier for delivery at Twenty-first and Wash streets at 1:58, and reached the person to whom it was addressed not later than 10:30. Under the old system that postal card would have been sent to the main office and not sent out for delivery before 2:30 in the afternoon. This was a gain of four hours time in delivery.

A National Quarantine Is a National Necessity.

New York Herald.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday voiced the sentiment of commercial New York for a national quarantine and against a Tammany quarantine.

Now let similar representative trade bodies throughout the United States follow this timely lead and demand of Congress immediate legislation for the protection of the public health and the business interests of the nation.

A national quarantine is a national necessity.

The outbreak of an epidemic in any foreign country is a menace to the entire United States. To guard against its invasion it is not enough to quarantine at New York alone. There must be a quarantine at every port of entry from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. There must be a barrier following the Canadian boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A state system is but a local precaution. It guards only one point of entrance. It proves ineffective the entire country is exposed to danger. Immigrants who enter at the port of New York are distributed all over the country. They go to every state, city and town. If through the inadequacy or inefficiency of the state quarantine any immigrants are passed with latent, undetected germs of cholera they become the carriers of the disease to their interior destination.

Again, with only a local barrier at this port against infected immigration, what is to prevent the tide turning to Montreal and effecting an entrance into the United States by way of Canada?

A national quarantine not only guards the country at every point, but it is capable of an efficiency not attainable under state control. It has at command all the resources of the national treasury, the army and navy, the foreign consular service—in short, all the facilities of the federal government. Above all, it is beyond the reach of local political interference—beyond the grasp of the Tammany tiger.

Its establishment is a national duty.

Does He Win the Bet.

Detroit Free Press.

The crowd was discussing immigration and the bad results of its rapid growth in America, when a newspaper man whose parents were foreign born chipped in.

"You're doing a good deal of talking about foreigners in Wisconsin and the northwest," said he, "but I'll bet any man in this crowd a new hat that right here in Detroit there are at least 10,000 persons who can't speak a word of English."

The crowd was staggered at first, but recovered in a moment and the bets were numerous.

Then it was suggested that some one go after the statistics.

"Before you do that," said the journalist, very coolly, "I want to bet five dollars apiece all around that there are twice that many who can't read and write."

Again the crowd felt the pressure of a bluff, but it rallied soon and every man who had a V put it up.

The newspaper man stood to win eight hats and six V's.

The man to get the statistics was about to start.

"Hold on," said the man with the iron nerve, "I can tell you now who the first 10,000 are."

"Tell us," was the unanimous command.

"Babies, under one year," was the reply, "and under four years for the other 30,000."

But the crowd kicked, and now eight men are out taking a census of the infant population.

Three Notable Men.

Harpers' Weekly.

Louis Kossuth is again reported to be dying and his illness is this time of so grave a character as to make it unlikely that his feeble strength can combat it. The aged hero of Hungarian independence is past ninety, and for many years he has lived an exile in Turin. His home there has been in a mediaeval palace, now in a state of dilapidation, and he has practically secluded himself among his books. He is the last survivor of the band of devoted men whom he led by the power of his oratory and enthusiasm to struggle to keep Hungary free. He was governor of the republic at the time it fell in 1849 and visited America in 1851 to enlist sympathy for the Hungarian cause. In his prime Kossuth was one of the leading orators of Europe, and it has been said of him that he "was eloquent in four languages." In his old age he is of patriarchal appearance, with his flowing white beard and the scant locks on the top of his head are covered by the plain skull-cap he wears at all times.

Joel Chandler Harris, the "Uncle Remus" of current literature, lives near Atlanta, on a small estate thickly grown with trees, vines and flowers, among which magnolias and Cape jasmines predominate. There is a happy family of six children in the house, and the author leads an existence that is an agreeable combination of city and country life. Mrs. Harris raises her own poultry and attends to her pet Jersey cows with maternal solicitude, while her husband, who was reared on a plantation, drinks a glass of buttermilk with his noontime dinner with all the gusto of youth.

Lord Dunraven, who will send a yacht over next year to race for the America's cup, is a man of many parts. He served creditably as under-secretary for the colonies during Lord Salisbury's administration, and has evinced much public spirit. He is also a noted sportsman, and for some years held a ranch in Colorado, visiting it very often. During these visits he made many friends in this country, among whom he is extremely popular. Lord Dunraven is not what is called a rich man in these days of multi-millionaires, but he is sufficiently provided with money to allow him to indulge in yachting, which is generally an expensive luxury.

STATE NEWS.

About 35,000 lambs are being fed and fattened this winter in the Cache la Poudre valley. Nearly all of the sheep were brought from New Mexico and the southern part of Colorado. There is alfalfa hay enough in the valley to feed and fatten three times as many more.—Fort Collins Courier.

Dr. Rambo was in town last Saturday, from Moffat, and is authority for the statement that when the proposed line of railway is constructed over Mosca pass, it will head straight across country for Creede. He informed us that this statement is substantially that made by a prominent railroad contractor at Pueblo to George H. Adams. This is all O. K. But when Tuttle and Finley guns are heard from in the spring, with their outputs of ore, the railroads will come here without much coaxing.—Saguache Crescent.

Rev. G. D. Olden, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist (colored) church of Chattanooga, Tenn., was in town yesterday. The purpose of his visit to Denver is to find a suitable place in the west to bring a large part of his congregation, who wish to leave the south and find a home away from the influences and memories of the south in which to bring up their families. Mr. Olden is greatly interested in his work, and after thoroughly over all the west has decided that Denver is the most suitable place in which to establish his "colony." It may properly be called a colony, for between now and May 1 about three hundred members of Mr. Olden's congregation will make their home in Denver. —Denver Republican.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL ... FOR HOME STUDY ... 243 BROADWAY N.Y. ... INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec 23, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Beaver Creek Mining and Milling Co. will be held on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other proper business, at their office in Colorado Springs, Colo., over the County Treasurer's office, from 12 a. m. to 12 m.

C. E. ST. [illegible], Sec'y.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and claims cases a specialty.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

ASSIGNMENT OF ORLANDO METCALF.

Notice is hereby given that Orlando Metcalf of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1892, convey to the undersigned by a general deed of assignment, all of his property for the benefit of his creditors;

That the undersigned has qualified as such assignee;

Creditors are hereby notified to present their claims under oath, to the undersigned at No. 622 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado, within three (3) months from the date of this notice.

DANIEL S. ELLIS,
Assignee of Orlando Metcalf.

Dated Denver, Colorado, Dec. 22, 1892.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Mining and Land company will be held at the office of A. E. Tipley in Colorado Springs, on the first Saturday in January, 1893, at 3 p. m.

J. A. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Colorado, did on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1891, by its certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1892, in book 68, at page 84, of the records of said county, convey to Tod Ford of the county of Mahoning, in the state of Ohio, as trustee, certain real estate in said county of Lake and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: The Walter Scott Mining lode claim or deposit, situate on Democrat mountain, in Alicante mining district, Lake county, Colorado, described by metes and bounds as follows: viz: Beginning at cor. No. 1, a post set firmly in the siding granite; thence n 82 10 e 300 feet to cor. No. 2, a pine post; thence n 70 50 w 1500 feet to cor. No. 3; thence s 82 10 w 300 feet to cor. No. 4; thence s 70 50 e 1500 feet to cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Being the same property conveyed to this company, September 30th, 1890, by E. Cochran, G. E. Watson, G. J. Margerum, M. L. Chapman, D. E. Goodwin, Thomas Saunders, A. L. Humphrey and A. B. Hackman; said deed of transfer being duly recorded in the records of Lake county, page 138, in book 138, on the 28th of October, 1890. Also Walter Scott mill site No. 1 complete description of which is duly recorded in book W-3, page 570 in the records of Lake county, Colorado, and to which reference is hereby made, together with stamp mill and tramway and all appliances and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also right of way for ditch and location of water as recorded in Book W-3, pages 568-569. It being the intention to convey all property belonging to said company in Lake county, Colorado, which said conveyance by said deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of said Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, payable one year after date, with interest from date at the rate of 1 per cent. per month until paid, to the order of Wm. J. Hitchcock; and

Whereas, said Tod Ford, trustee as aforesaid, refuses to act as such trustee and is not a resident of this state; and

Whereas, By the judgment and decree of the district court in and for said Lake county, duly rendered and entered on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1892, in a certain suit then pending in said court wherein the said Hitchcock was plaintiff and the said The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company and the said Tod Ford were defendants, the undersigned, A. T. Gunnell, was duly appointed and constituted trustee in lieu and stead of said Tod Ford; and

Whereas said deed of trust provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then it shall and may be lawful for said trustee, Tod Ford, his heirs, assigns, or successors in trust to sell said property at public auction, at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs in the state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash. 30 days public notice having been previously given by advertisement in one of the newspapers at that time published in said city of Colorado Springs, for the purpose of paying said note, interest; costs of advertisement and all other expenses of said trust, and

Whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and interest and the same is now due and unpaid except as appears by endorsement on said note, a payment by M. L. Chapman on June 8, 1892, of the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars.

Now therefore at the request of the legal holder of said note and by virtue of the authority invested in me as aforesaid, I will, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, A. D., 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell said property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in said city of Colorado Springs for the purpose of paying said note and interest, as well as the costs of executing said trust.

A. T. GUNNELL.
Trustee by Appointment of District Court.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, Fi. Fa. and Fee Bill, issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of Fremont County, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one thousand, sixty and fifty-six one hundredths dollars, ($1060.56), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Samuel T. Ferrier in favor of Lewis E. Franck out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Samuel T. Ferrier, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

An undivided half of the "Blue Annie" lode, described in location certificate, recorded in Book 1, Page 86 of El Paso County Records, and of the "Orlo C" lode as described in location certificate, recorded in Book 1, Page 200 of El Paso County Records, and all the interest of said defendant in and to said lodes, situate in Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Samuel T. Ferrier in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 23d day of January, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 28th day of December, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By F. A. MANGOLD, Under-Sheriff.

Date of first publication Dec. 31st, 1892.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 23, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gold King Mining Company will be held on Wednesday, January 4, 1893, for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other proper business at the office of the secretary, No. 6 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., from 10 a. m. to 12 M.

CHAS. H. DUDLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Maria L. Conant, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 515 convey to the undersigned Edward Ferris, of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

That part of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the south-west quarter (sw¼) of section 7, township 14, south of range 66 west of the sixth meridian; beginning at a stake on the north-west corner of the said tract, running thence south (variation 14° 15' east) four hundred and nineteen and one-half feet (419½ ft.) to a stake; thence east (variation 14° east) two hundred and ninety-one feet (291 ft) to a stake; thence north 87 deg. 35' west (variation 14° and 15' west) four hundred and twenty-five feet (425 ft.) to a stake; thence west (variation 14° east) two hundred and twenty-eight feet (228 ft.) to place of beginning containing two and one-half acres more or less; also the east quarter (e¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the south-east quarter (se¼) of section 12, township 14 south range 67 west, containing two and one-half acres more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure to Mary C. Sloan, trustee, the payment of one promissory note for the principal sum of $1000, and four interest notes of $45 each, of the said Maria L. Conant, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes or any part thereof or any interest thereon, or the taxes or insurance on said premises, then at the election of the legal holder of said notes, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying and pay said promissory notes and interest and insurance and taxes and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of one of said interest notes which was due October 8, 1892, has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said notes has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid, now,

Therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, January 30, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the county court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, county Clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Dec. 31st, 1892.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, E. F. McCloskey, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 16th day of April 1890, and recorded the 17th day of April 1890, in book 118 page 212, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder in and for the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, granted and conveyed to the undersigned Geo. H. Parsons, as trustee, to secure the payment of one promissory note, bearing even date therewith, payable to the order of Colorado College, five years after date thereof, for the principal sum of seven hundred dollars ($700), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from date thereof until paid, the following described property, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The north seventy-five (75) feet of lots numbered forty seven (47) and forty-eight (48) of Wolfe and White's re-subdivision of block numbered two hundred and forty-two (242) in addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, with interest due thereon, and the said principal sum of seven hundred dollars ($700) remaining due and unpaid, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the 6th day of April 1891; in consequence whereof, the legal holder of said note hath applied to the undersigned to sell said premises as by said deed provided.

Now, therefore, I, Geo. H. Parsons, trustee in said deed by virtue of the power vested in me therein, and in pursuance, and in execution thereof, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying said principal sum and interest and the expense of the trust, do hereby give thirty days public notice that I will on Monday, January 16th 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the east door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at public auction, sell said premises above described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said E. F. McCloskey, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash.

GEO. H. PARSONS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 16th, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, E. F. McCloskey by his certain deed of trust dated the 22d day of November 1889, and recorded the 25th day of November 1889, in book 111, page 246, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder in and for the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, granted and conveyed to the undersigned Geo. H. Parsons, as trustee, to secure the payment of one promissory note, bearing even date therewith, payable to the order of Colorado College, five years after date thereof, for the principal sum of twenty-three hundred dollars ($2,300), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the date thereof until paid, the following described property, situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) of Wolfe and White's re-subdivision of block numbered two hundred and forty-two (242) in addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, according to the recorded plat thereof; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note with the interest due thereon, and the said principal sum of twenty three hundred dollars ($2,300) remaining due and unpaid with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from the 25th day of August 1891: in consequence whereof the legal holder of said note hath applied to the undersigned to sell said premises as by said deed provided.

Now therefore, I, Geo. H. Parsons, trustee in said deed, by virtue of the power vested in me therein, and in pursuance, and in execution thereof, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and for the purpose of paying said principal sum and interest and the expense of the trust, do hereby give thirty days public notice that I will on Monday, January 16th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon at the east door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at public auction, sell said premises above described, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said E. F. McCloskey, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash.

GEO. H. PARSONS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 16th, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
November 12, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk County Court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 3, 1893, viz: Levi King, H. E. No. 6997, for the se qr nw qr, n hf sw qr, sw qr sw qr, sec 7, tp 13, s rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. B. Williams, Joseph Lyons, C. W. Long, John Andrist, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you W. George Doubleday, who made Pre. D. S. No. 15036 on February 20, 1889, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Levi King should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-three and forty-six one hundredths dollars, ($14,553.46), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. Finley Thompson in favor of Jacob K. Murphey out of the following property, heretofore levied upon by me, to-wit:

Those parts of sec 4, the n hf of sec 9 and w hf of w hf sec 10, south and west of the D. & R. G. R. R. right of way. An undivided one-half interest in n hf of se qr of ne qr of sec 8; the ne qr of the se qr of sec 8; the se qr, e hf of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr of sec 9; the nw qr, w hf of e hf, se qr of se qr and ne qr of sw qr of sec 16, all in tp 11, s rg 67 w. The Anchor ditch. An undivided one-half interest in the Monument ditch.

Lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 41; lts 10, 11, 12, 13, blk 42; lts 1, 2, and w hf of 11, blk 43; lts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, blk 44; lts 4, 5, 6, 7, blk 45; lts 1, 2, 3, (except northerly 10 ft of 3) 9, 10, blk 49, in town of Palmer Lake. Lts 9 to 13 inclusive, blk 47, Thompson's resubdivision of certain blocks in town of Palmer Lake. An undivided one-half interest in the following, viz: lts 5 to 9 and 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 1; lts 5 to 18 inclusive, blk 2; lts 1 to 5, 8 to 12 and 17 to 22, inclusive, blk 7; lts 3 to 14, inclusive, blk 8; lts 1 to 9 and 12 to 20, inclusive, blk 9; lts 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 10; lts 12 to 22, inclusive, blk 11; lts 1 to 11, inclusive, blk 12; blks 13 and 14, in Trinity addition to Palmer Lake. All of which is situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named W. Finley Thompson, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 14th day of December, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, Dec. 17th, 1892.